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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

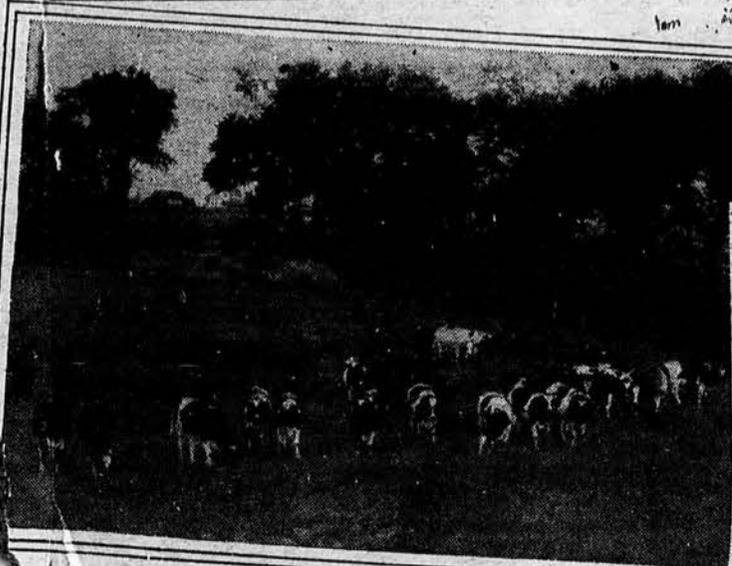
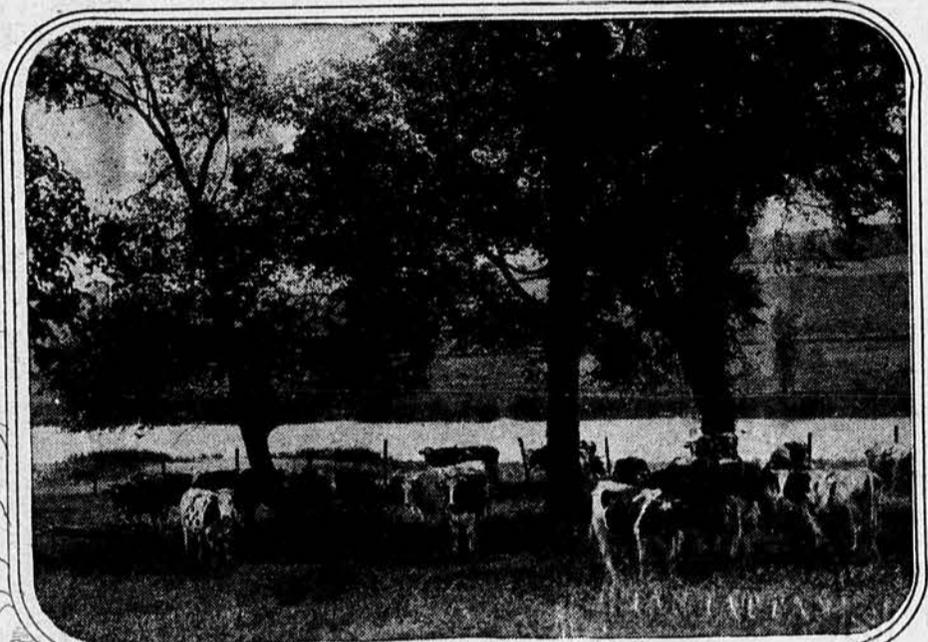


Volume 67

July 6, 1929

Number 27

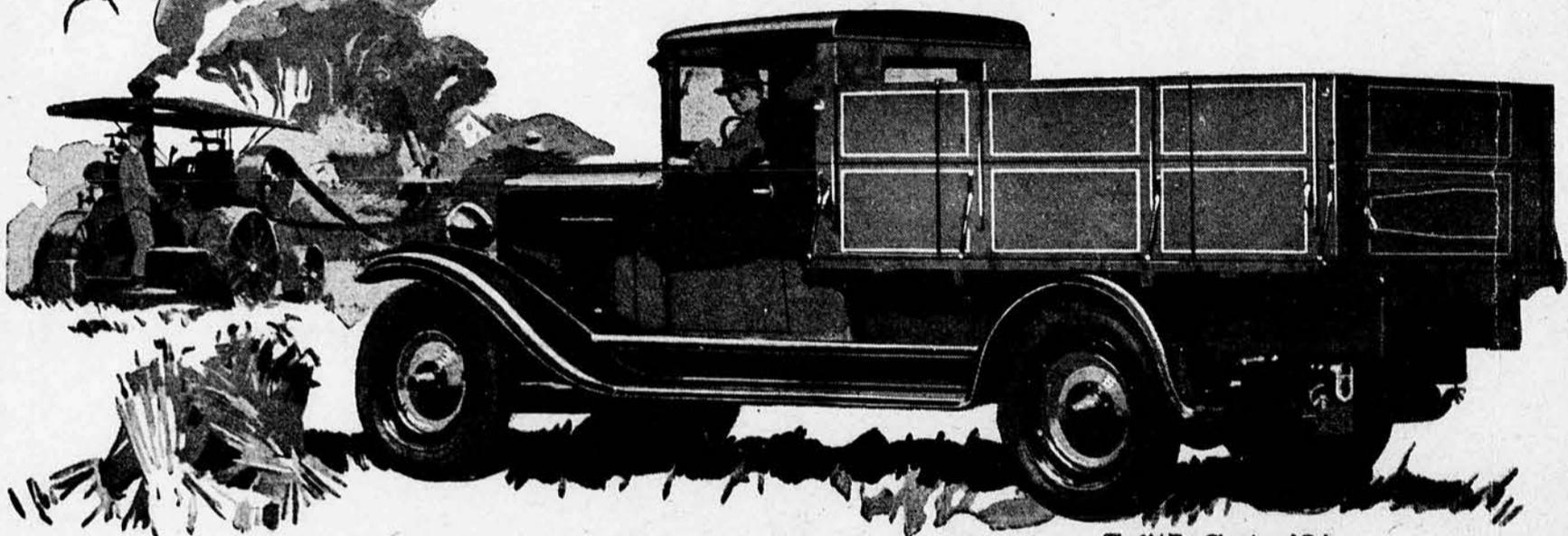
## Summertime in Dairyland



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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

July 6, 1929

2 Jul 29

Number 27

## A Front-End View of Our Great Wheat Belt From the Cab of the Limited

**A**LL aboard!" The conductor's voice came to us faintly above the heavy, measured breathing of the locomotive. Link Galletly, engineer, 43 years in the service of these iron monsters, let the master lever out a few notches with practiced hand. The engine gave a giant cough, then coughed again, faster, faster, scoffing apparently that anyone should think the long string of Pullman cars behind was too heavy a haul. Faster, faster, it was hitting its stride, swinging slightly from end to end as the cylinders forced side-arms around, like the motion of fat cattle coming into the show ring; rolling a little as becalmed ocean waters rock a huge boat at anchor.

Faster, faster, with increased swaying and rolling and swinging, 40 miles, now 50 and 65 miles an hour. We were off to an easy start, riding west from Topeka to dash for mile upon mile thru the heart of the Wheat Belt, the greatest sight of its kind in the world, and to be seen, upon this occasion, from the engine cab of one of the West's speediest and most luxurious trains, the Santa Fe's California Limited. Engineer Galletly and Clyde Cook, the fireman, rode easy at their jobs, with no more concern than the cowboy used to his horse. But the extra passenger in the cab, your writer, was a novice at the game. Back in the cushioned seats of the cars was utmost comfort, but up ahead the engine jostled and labored—so it seemed to a novice—as if it were breaking trail for those who were to follow; the extra passenger hung on to his seat. "Sit easy, lad," the engineer advised, "like this," and he demonstrated how.

An hour's practice and riding was easier, cotton stuffed in the ears kept out part of the drum-splitting vibrations of the whistle. And, too, with stuffed ears, the clanking, pounding, roaring of the engine, rushing along its path of steel, was lessened, and it was easier to hear what the two old-timers on the job had to say, about operating the engine, what the signals ahead were for. "And here, son, here's where I hit a car," the engineer said. "Hit him—he didn't look—seems like anyone should hear that whistle. Hit him and, puffed—up in the air and off to the side. Yes sir, I've hit three of 'em along this line—auto drivers are my worst concern." Eyes always ahead, he yanked some extra on the whistle cord to discourage another driver who might be trying to beat the train to it.

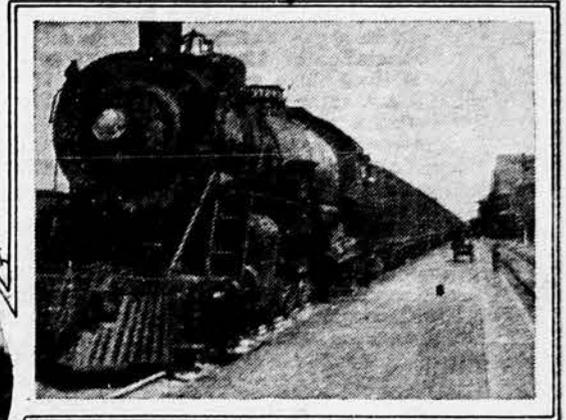
### Worked in Complete Harmony

Away from the fertile Kaw Valley—the land of potatoes—we roared, getting a front-end view of Shawnee county's well-diversified farming; besides potatoes, 69,000 acres of corn, 14,000 acres of oats, 20,000 acres of alfalfa, 4,000 acres of Sweet clover. Farms bordering the steel speedway of the California Limited were luxuriant with growth, corn a little late but coming, fields being worked, some of the county's 11,000 cows browsing on good pasture as we flashed past them.

Inside the cab all was in order. The engineer raised a hand to the fireman, who in turn waved back. Their eyes had caught the signal ahead which meant the road was clear. The engineer's hand on a lever told the fireman what was expected of him, and both worked in complete harmony. Under us rail lengths clicked off too rapidly to count. The whistle's blast counted off the miles. The oil burner roared in its eagerness to transform water into driving steam. Now and again the fireman put sugar-scoops of sand into the small mouth of the furnace to clean the flues; clouds of night-black smoke belched from the stack as a result. Ever that steady hand on the throttle to regulate the speed, even as God's hand must retard or hurry the destinies of nations.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

An iron monster we have called this engine. Yes . . . but better called a concentration of power in the line of progress, speeding business men to their appointments and to their vacation play times. While its brothers man the steel channels of commerce, moving trainloads of food, clothing, crops, livestock, machinery. Aye, we are bound for progress. Destiny provides the tools; love of life and comforts urge us to combine and use the factors which are available in proportion to the ability God has given us.



And the engineer is proud of his charge, even as you are of your car or your washing machine or family doctor.

Across the line we rushed into Osage county, neighborly in its similarity of agriculture. Brimming with promises of abundant fields of grain, legumes reaching slender stems upward to catch the life-giving sun's rays, later to reflect them in enriched soils and high butterfat yields from dairy animals. Past a station we rushed, where bystanders hugged their coats to them and held their hats against the cyclone the Limited created. Mine dumps along the right-of-way reminded one of the under-the-surface values Osage county produces in the way of coal. Its most productive days in the past perhaps, but still producing.

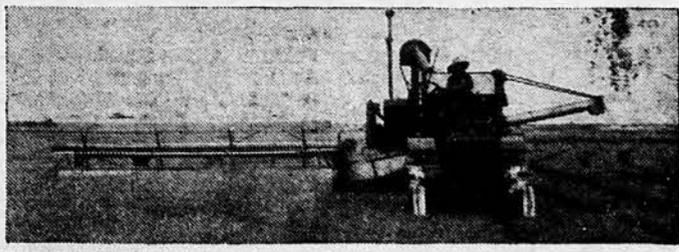
### Where Cattle Range by Thousands

Emporia the first stop—in Lyon county—just ahead. Steam shut off, air brakes hissed. Passengers. Water. Then on thru this county noted for its general diversification, and because it is the starting of that great section known as the Bluestem Grazing Area of Kansas. On thru Chase county this pride of the Santa Fe ran. A sharp curve ahead, the engine almost prancing as it started around. A perceptible side roll and lurch, repeated time after time. The speed seemed to be increased as the eyes followed its head end along the outside of the curve. Then out on straight runway again. The men who laid the track knew how to balance the train against its speed. On thru Chase county where cattle range by the thousands every year, making the cheapest and best gains from grass of any place in the country. In fact, about the only section that can send cattle to market off the grass as finished for the packers.

Overhead an airplane flew—the United States mail, outgrowth of the pony express. Or perhaps a pleasure ship. Ten years hence how full the air will be! The Marion county line was crossed and inside a few miles we dipped into the eastern edge of the Kansas Wheat Belt. This county can hold its agricultural head proudly with its 157,000 acres of wheat, 62,000 acres of corn, 53,000 acres of oats, 22,000 acres of legumes, 9,000 dairy cows and numerous other values. Harvey county came next, with 143,000 acres of wheat. Evidence that binders had been in the fields to the right, and others still at work. Inside the cab the engineer was finishing the last of his noon-day coffee; and it is an art to drink coffee out of a quart fruit jar aboard an engine that is making up 20 minutes lost time. Why, it's even unhandy to manage

a cup of coffee, along with a paper plate of food, at a sale when standing on solid, stationary ground. You can imagine its spill-ability while riding in the cabin of a locomotive.

Newton then, the second stop. A different engineer, F. E. Turner, with 23 years' experience, and W. E. Henry the new fireman—not new, of course, with 14 years on the railroad. And a coal-burning engine this lap of the trip from Newton to Dodge (Continued on Page 25)



At Top, the California Limited Pulling in. Aboard the Engine Cab, We Had a Front-End View of Agriculture Along This Trail of Steel, from Topeka Out Thru the Heart of the Wheat Belt to Dodge City. Upper Oval Shows a Farm Grain Elevator Sitting Well Back Among the Trees, Waiting for Its Share of the Golden Harvest. Next, a Sharp Turn of the Trail. Off to the Left, Cattle Grazing in the Bluestem Section. On West to Combine Land—and Here's One in Operation. Dodge City and a Picture of the Folks on the Observation Car—Then Farewell as the Train Took Them off Into the Sunset



Friendly greetings waved from fields or passing motor cars were answered with just as friendly salutes from the Limited's cab, or perhaps by an extra cordial toot or two from the whistle. There's romance to the job that speeds folks across a continent. Men who drive those mighty moguls are super-beings even in this day when things that might seem startling are taken almost for granted.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**S**ECTIONAL sentiment has much to do with what sort of tariff revision will come out of the extra session of Congress, as it had to do with the final form of the farm relief bill. The latter was a compromise plan. The East effectually blocked the equalization plan, for which a good deal could be said, and also stood out against the debenture scheme of export bounties on farm products, but the East finally consented to President Hoover's project of the farm board with a 1/2 billion dollar revolving fund, notwithstanding that it is leery even of going as far as Hoover favored. "Skeptical and apprehensive as the East is," says one of its most liberal representatives, the Springfield Republican, "on seeing this vast system of Government intervention in marketing of commodities set up for an unlimited period, its confidence in the economic judgment of Mr Hoover tends to be reassuring. He proclaims his belief that the bill would establish a 'sound agricultural system' of crop surplus control."

The West owes it to Mr. Hoover that it actually has the experiment on trial of Government aid in evolving a new system of marketing farm products. It does not go so far as some farm organization heads asked, but it goes much further than industrial sections wanted. That it is now in existence at all or in any form can be credited finally to the firm championship of the general idea by Mr. Hoover, both before and after his nomination and election. It is not precisely his "pet" in the economics of his administration, but he is sufficiently responsible for it to give assurance to farmers and the country that every effort will be made to make it a success. Hoover's great prestige in matters of economics is more at stake in the administration of the new farm marketing law than in any other concern of the administration of the next four years.

### Misquoting Major Beck

**I** FIND the following in Tom Thompson's column in the Howard Courant: "Major Beck, who prepares his two or three columns every week for the Holton Recorder, is old enough so he can write things like this: I have a very distinct remembrance of the political campaign in 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig candidate and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate. Clay was defeated, which caused the death of the Whig party, that was substituted by the Republican party along about the year 1848."

I may have overlooked something written by my friend Major Beck, but I cannot believe he ever said what Tom Thompson attributes to him, for he is not a man who indulges in historical inaccuracies of that kind.

During the Presidential campaign of 1844, Major Beck was between 5 and 6 years old; still it is possible that he has a pretty distinct recollection of that campaign. Some boys of 5 are especially bright, and I have no doubt Major Beck was that kind of child, but when he is credited with the statement that the defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 caused the death of the Whig party and that it was substituted by the Republican party along about the year 1848, I rise to his defense.

Of course Major Beck knows that the Whig party carried the country in 1848, electing Gen. Zachary Taylor by a popular majority of 140,000 in a total vote of about 2 1/2 millions. Taylor and Fillmore had 163 electoral votes, and Cass and Butler 127 electoral votes. Only 30 states voted at that election. In 1852 the contest was again between the Whig party and the Democratic party. The Whig candidates were Gen. Winfield Scott and William A. Graham; the Democratic candidates were Franklin Pierce and William R. King. Scott and Graham were badly defeated, so far as electoral votes were concerned, receiving only 42 votes in the electoral college as against 254 for Pierce and King, but in the matter of popular vote Scott and Graham made a better showing, receiving 1,380,580 votes, as against 1,601,274 for Pierce and King. In fact the Whig party in 1852 cast more than 26,000 more votes than were cast for Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, altho they were elected by a comfortable majority in the electoral college, while Scott and Graham were badly defeated. It was the election of 1852 that gave the death blow to the Whig party. The Republican party, as Major Beck very well knows was organized late in 1854. Tom Thompson should have

recalled when he was quoting Major Beck that at least three towns, within the last few months, were holding meetings celebrating the 75th anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. Tom should be more careful in quoting the Grand Old Man of the Holton Recorder.

### Not Against the Joiners

**A** READER, who probably gets a great deal of satisfaction out of his lodge, seems to think that I am against lodges and the folks who join them. Not at all, brother. I admit that the ceremonies and rituals and titles and regalia and uniforms seem rather ridiculous to me, but to a great many very good men and women they do not. They get a great deal of satisfaction out of these organizations, and I have no desire to deprive them of that satisfaction. These ceremonies and oaths and passwords and solemn parades with



uniforms and plumes and swords and other implements of war mean a great deal to them. Why should I object?

These ceremonies add greatly to the joy of their lives, and often to their importance.

Take the case of Adison Calvin Beezley. Physically Adison was what might be called a little runt of a man. He measured 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighed, with his winter overcoat on, 120 pounds. To most of his neighbors Adison seemed to be mismated. He had married one of these masterful females who measured full 6 inches more than Adison, and outweighed him by 60 pounds. She was not a fat lady at that. Those who did not know much about the matrimonial history of Mr. and Mrs. Beezley wondered how it happened that Adison picked out a wife of the physical measurements and determined countenance of Arabella Beezley, but those who had known both of them before they were married insisted that Adison had very little if anything to do with the selecting.

Arabella selected Adison, and that settled it. She just slipped the halter on him when he wasn't looking, and led him to the altar. In a way it was perhaps a fortunate thing for Adison. Of course in the domestic arrangement he didn't even rank as an eighth corporal, but as a soldier in the ranks. So far as his mental and physical abilities permitted he made good. He took orders without complaint, and executed them to the best of his ability. Mrs. Arabella Beezley was not only a powerful woman, but she also was competent as a business head of the household.

The Beezleys prospered financially, and added right along to their original possessions. Moreover, Arabella did not abuse Adison. He was easy to govern, and, strange as it may seem, she was fond and proud of him. She often said that he was the finest little man there was in 10 states, and she was ready to mother and take care of him.

One day a large man got into a quarrel with Adison, and might have mussed him up considerably if Arabella had not been present. As it was,

when she finished lambasting that big man with the mop, fire shovel and frying pan, they had to haul him to the hospital in an ambulance. When the doctor got thru patching, he announced that Adison would be able to leave the hospital in three or four weeks, and would eventually recover entirely, but would never appear the same as he did before he engaged in that quarrel.

Now like a good many little men, Adison had dreams of grandeur. He craved authority and power, altho he never intimated anything of the kind around home.

When they organized the Masonic lodge in the town and also the Knights of Pythias and Elks and Noble Order of Red Men, Adison put his application for membership in each one, and was accepted. For the first time in his life he had a chance to wear a uniform and parade. He was a diligent member, always there on lodge night, and he memorized all the rituals and passwords and blood-curdling oaths, and was advanced right along from one office to another. Before very long he was Worshipful Master and Grand Sachem and Exalted Ruler and was entitled to wear enough swords and plumes, spangled collars and caps and wigs and false beards to weight down a Missouri mule. Here was where he shone. As Worshipful Master in one lodge and Exalted Ruler in another and Imperial Knight in another he felt that he had become a man of great distinction and authority.

He was wise enough not to carry his authority home with him, but that made him cherish it more in the lodge room. Sitting in his official chair and clothed with his official garments while the members of the lodge marched and countermarched before him and paid him the deference due a royal potentate, he forgot for the time being that he was just a plain, undersized private taking orders from his masterful wife. When he buckled on his gleaming sword and donned his helmet and gorgeous plume and marched with his fellow knights to the strains of military music, he felt for the time being like a Roman general leading his triumphant legions.

And to help along, Arabella didn't deride him or tell him that he was making a spectacle of himself. On the contrary, she seemed to be proud of Adison, and when she stood on the sidewalk and watched the marchers go by she would point out little Adison and ask her next neighbor if she didn't think "Adie" looked real swell "with that uniform." So, on the whole, I think the matter worked out pretty well.

For about three-fourths of the time the little man was just an obedient worker at home taking orders, but for the rest of the time he lived in a realm of dreams, which to him was a glorious reality. I would not have taken that pleasure from little Adison if I had had the power.

### Bill Has Quit Arguing

**I** HEV concluded," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner Truthful James, "that a sensible man is wastin' his time, as a general rule, arguin' with people. I wasted 2 hours yesterday arguin' with Gabe Peters about the moon and other things, and didn't get nowhere. Gabe never plants anything or does anything in particular without consultin' the moon. The fact that he doesn't hev any better luck with his crops than his neighbors who don't pay any particular attention to the moon doesn't seem to dash his faith in the moon a particle. He goes right along arguin' that the moon controls growin' crops of all kinds. He insists that unless potatoes are planted in the right time of the moon you won't hev nuthin' but vines, and unless a calf is weaned in the right time uv the moon neither it or the cow will thrive and unless shingles air nailed on in the right time uv the moon they will just naturally pull all the nails out uv the rafters and so on and so on. Well, I spent a couple uv hours arguin' with Gabe, but I might just as well hev kept my mouth shut. So I hev concluded that if people hev fool notions, so fur as I am concerned, they kin keep on holdin' to them.

"If a man thinks it will bring him bad luck to see the new moon over his left shoulder, he will continue to hold on to that fool theory just the same after listenin' to an hour's argument. If he thinks that Friday is an unlucky day he kin keep on thinkin' so, and will anyway no matter how much evidence you present to show that there is nothin' in his theory. If he believes that it will

give him bad luck or good luck all day, accordin' to which shoe he puts on first in the mornin', it is all right with me. If he insists that 13 is an unlucky number and I undertake to show him how some of the best business deals I ever made occurred on the 13th, that doesn't change his opinion a particle. Nearly everybody hez some fool superstition exceptin' me, I hev none. Of course I don't walk under ladders and don't cross the street while a funeral procession is passin', but that isn't superstition, just sensible precaution and respect. But most people are just filled with fool superstitions, and there is no use wastin' time arguin' with them about their beliefs."

### 4 Billion Bushels of Wheat

PERHAPS the ex-champion, Gene Tunney, realizes by this time that there are worse afflictions than being born deaf and dumb. Just because he made a few indiscreet remarks to the widow Fogarty, he is already out of pocket \$65,000, and the widow is suing him for an additional \$500,000 by way of balm for her wounded heart. True she released him twice in consideration of the payment of \$65,000, but her heart still aches, and she wants a half million more.

The average annual production of wheat in the world for the five-year period ending in 1927 was 4 billion bushels, according to the famous historian, Eli G. Foster, of which the annual production in the United States was 808 million bushels, or a little more than one fifth. Of all the states of the Union, Kansas led in the average annual production for this five-year period with 116,513,000 bushels. North Dakota was second with an average of 103,858,000, and Montana third with an average of 51,595,000.

Next to the United States, Canada was the greatest producer of wheat in the western continent during this five-year period, the annual average being 400 million bushels. Contrary to a quite general impression, Argentine fell far behind Canada, with an average annual production of 218 million bushels. The wheat raising countries of North America had a combined annual wheat production for the five-year period of 1,220 million bushels, while the various countries of South America produced altogether an annual average of 259 million bushels. North and South America combined produced approximately three-eighths of all the wheat grown in the world.

All of Europe during this five-year period produced an annual average of 1,730 million bushels, Russia leading with an average of 561 million bushels; France coming second with an annual average of 281 million bushels and Italy ranking third with an annual average of 211 million bushels. All of Asia produced an annual average of 535 million bushels; India leading with an average of 345 million bushels.

So far Africa does not make much of a showing as a wheat producing continent; the total average annual production amounting to 105 million bushels, of which Egypt produced an average of 38,528,000. Australia, which we are apt to think of as one of the great wheat growing countries of the world, produced during the five-year period an annual average of 15 million bushels.

### Is Personal Property?

A sold a farm thru a real estate firm to B. The contract was signed by both parties. No mention is made of anything except the real estate. A has a Delco light-

ing system installed on this real estate. B is claiming the system. Should it be considered as real estate or personal property?

My opinion is it is personal property.

### Be Good on Sunday

1—Has Kansas a Sunday law? If so, does it prohibit manual labor on the farm and in the workshop and other business concerns? Also what is the law in regard to hunting and fishing, horse racing and ball playing? 2—What is the law of the state as to the crime of fornication? 3—What is the law in regard to adultery?

J. K. E.

1—The sections of our law bearing upon Sunday observance are first Section 952 of Chapter 21 which reads as follows:

"Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or charity, on the first day of the week, commonly called



"Easy as Taking Candy From a Kid?"

Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$25."

This law, however, does not extend to any person who is a member of a religious denomination or a religious society by whom any other than the first day of the week is observed as the Sabbath, provided he observes such Sabbath. Nor does it prohibit any ferryman from crossing passengers on any day of the week.

Section 954 of Chapter 21 reads as follows:

"Every person who shall be convicted of horse racing, cockfighting, or playing at cards or game of any kind, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$50.

The Supreme Court decided in the case of the state versus Prather, recorded in the 79th Kansas,

that playing baseball on Sunday was not a violation of this statute.

Section 955 reads that every person who shall sell or expose to sale any goods, wares or merchandise, or shall keep open any grocery, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding \$50. This section is not construed to prevent the sale of drugs or medicines, provisions or other articles of immediate necessity.

Unlawful cohabitation is a misdemeanor under the Kansas statute punishable by a fine not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than three months.

Adultery is a misdemeanor under the Kansas law punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$500 or both such fine and imprisonment.

### Mortgage Can Be Collected

A and B are husband and wife. A was a soldier in the Civil War. C, their son, came to A and B for money. A and B gave a mortgage on their home for the money they gave to C. Since then A has passed away, leaving B with the property unpaid for. Can they take this property for the debt?

L. W. R.

If A and B had not voluntarily made a mortgage on this property it would not have been subject to execution for any debt owed by either of them. But while a homestead is exempt under our Kansas law the owners of that homestead can, if they wish, place a mortgage on it, and if they voluntarily mortgage this exempt property the mortgage is valid, and can be collected just as any other mortgage is collected.

### Can Keep the Chickens

A had a sale in November. B bought 26 chickens at the sale, left them on the place and asked C, the man living on it, to take care of the chickens until he came after them. On May 16 B came after the chickens. C is holding them for a feed bill. Can C hold these chickens until B pays the feed bill or can B take the chickens? Can B make C pay for the eggs the chickens have laid?

My opinion is C can hold the chickens until the feed bill is paid, but I also am of the opinion that B, the owner of the chickens, would be entitled to an offset to the extent of the value of the eggs laid by the hens during the time C has been feeding them.

### Can Make a Will

My wife is dead. I have two sons by her. I wish to divide my property between the two sons. Will it be legal to have both of them appointed executors of my will? I have two daughters by my first marriage, but they disowned me, and went by the name of their stepfather. Can I leave them out of the will?

These sons may be appointed as joint executors of your will. You have a right to will your property as you see fit, and may disinherit your two daughters.

### Of Age at 21 Years

Does a girl become of legal age at 18 years or not until she is 21? Does she have the right to get married at 18 without her parents' consent?

A girl does not become of legal age for most purposes until she is 21 in Kansas. She does have the right at 18, however, to marry without her parents' consent.

# The Farm-Tariff Monstrosity

ONE of the chief reasons the special farm-relief session of Congress was called by President Hoover, as he, himself, made known, was to obtain a "limited" upward revision of the tariff in the interest of agriculture.

The understood purpose of the revision was to afford further aid toward putting the farming industry on an economic equality, so far as possible, with general industry. An exception was the depressed textile industry, which is virtually a first cousin of agriculture. And it was tentatively agreed that help would be given to similar hard-pressed industries, if any. But rates were to be changed on a very limited number of non-agricultural commodities. President Hoover made that quite emphatic.

Instead of a "limited" tariff bill we have one modifying virtually every schedule and, with few exceptions, modifying them upward, altho existing duties are the highest ever known, and in the case of certain commodities have long been admitted to be excessive. The western farmer is not its beneficiary.

There are 83,000 words in the new "limited" farm tariff. In printed form it devotes 160 inches to tariffs on non-agricultural products and less than 40 to agricultural products.

Included among the presumptively "depressed" industries is the cement industry, which absolutely controls 98½ per cent of the trade, not to speak of its share of the hundreds of millions we are spending in road-making and the prosperous times in the building industry. Quite different is the situation of farming, with this country importing more than 2 billion dollars' worth of competing agricultural commodities annually. It is known to our Department of Agriculture that no less than 43

per cent of all our imports of dutiable articles consist of competitive agricultural products.

And cement and brick and shingles and several kinds of lumber—all in extensive use by farmers—are removed from the free list and given protection.

There are other striking examples of such "equalizing" processes carried out in the new tariff bill. The bill also "helps" the farmer by boosting his cost of living, including shoes for his family. For example, it puts an extremely high rate on sugar, altho scarcely 1 per cent of our farmers grow sugar beets.

The bill places more increases on what the farmer has to buy than on what he has to sell.

Also a decidedly futile gesture is the one increasing the tariff on hog products, of which we export hundreds of millions of pounds, while the cattlemen who need an adequate increase get an ineffective advance.

And coming into active competition with the American farmer's lard, butter and cottonseed oil are the 1 million tons of vegetable oil and oil-bearing products we import annually which have recently increased 300 per cent.

Only 30 years ago, the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture tells us, we were exporting 27 per cent of the total value of our agricultural output. In recent years this has dwindled to 15 per cent.

While agriculture is losing ground, altho at one time the United States was the world's chief agricultural exporting country, we boast of our increasing sales of manufactured products in foreign markets.

Yet there is no lack of ability to produce on the part of our farmers, for since 1922 they have in-

creased production at a rate exceeding our growth of population.

It is evident that we must decide to make American agriculture self-sustaining, put it on some sort of a live-and-let-live parity with the rest of the United States, or make up our minds to get our food supplies from foreign countries, which, as soon as we become dependent upon them, would see that we paid enough for these products.

This last might be a defensible policy if there were any lack in our agricultural resources.

American farmers are meeting with an increasing competition from new lands opened up in Canada, Australia and South America, consequently when our farmers produce a crop surplus of 10, 15 or 20 per cent, they must be able as business men to make the best of a bad situation. The American farmer will need what legislative aids can be given him, just as Congress has come to the rescue of other industries and of business in time of need.

What the country requires is not a general high-tariff contest, but an adequate and honest revision of the agricultural tariff upward to help the farmer to equalize so far as possible the present unequal relationship of his industry to others. He is not getting this help in the new tariff bill which must now be rewritten while the general tariff fight goes on.

In the background, as a final safeguard, is the veto power of the President.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, When the Famous Flier and His Bride, the Former Anne Morrow, Made Their First Public Appearance at Mitchell Field, L. I., After Their Marriage



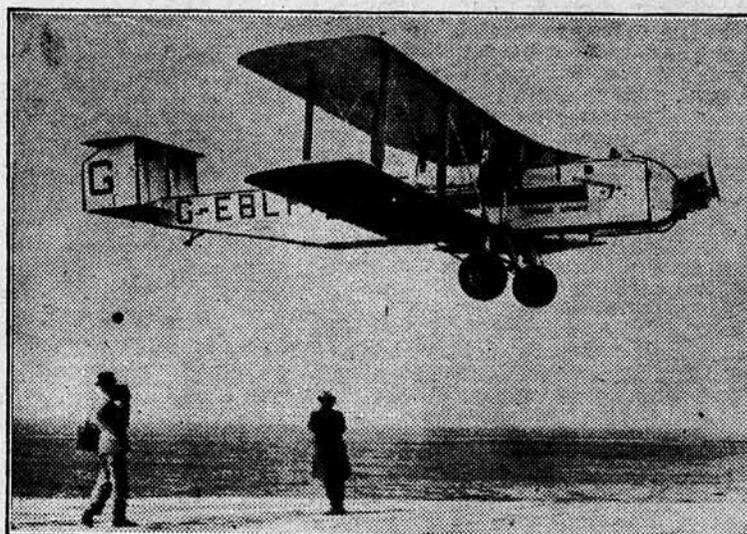
A Famous Quartet of Tennis Stars, Photographed as They Arrived in Berlin to Compete in the German National Championships. Left to Right, Herr Najuch, Germany; Helen Wills, Marjorie Morrill and Edith Cross, U. S. Helen Wills Won the Singles Titles in These Matches



A Charming Gown of Crisp Rayon Taffeta, in Color a Cross Between Flame and Rose. The Tulle Hem is Slightly Darker, as Is the Hair Hat Which Is Turned Smartly up Off the Face



The Outgoing Ministers of Stanley Baldwin's Conservative Cabinet, Leaving the Train on Arrival at the Windsor Station, London, to Proceed to Windsor Castle to Turn in the Seals of Office to King George. From Left, Bridgeman, W. Guinness, Viscount Peel, Sir Wm. J. Hicks and Lord Eustace Percy



The Giant British Imperial Airways Liner, "City of Ottawa," Like This Ship, Enroute from Croydon to Paris, Crashed Over the English Channel After One of Its Engines Had Become Disabled. Before Rescuers Could Hack Thru the Tangled Wreckage, Seven Persons Either Drowned or Were Crushed to Death



The Spreewaldee Women, of Germany, Noted for Their Beauty and Health, Celebrated Their Annual Spring Festival Recently. The Feature Event Was the Bicycle Race Between the Young Women, Dressed in Their Picturesque but Cumbersome Costumes



A. L. Gates, 33, Who Was Elected President of the New York Trust Company. He Graduated From Yale, and in the War Won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Croix de Guerre

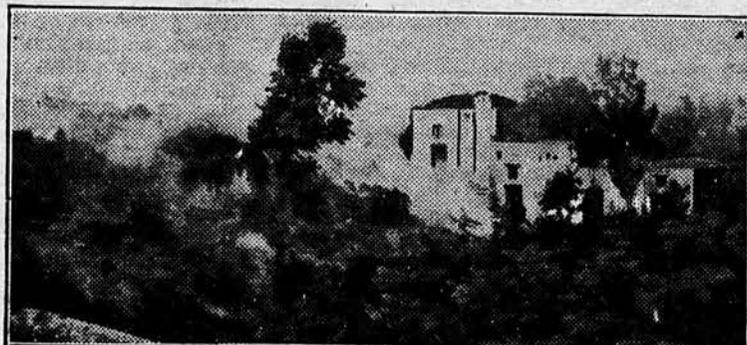


The Bears at Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, Know Where Their Meals Come From. When Their Hunger Urges Them, They Trot Right up to the Kitchen and Demand Food—and Even Kiss the Cook for It



Kermit Roosevelt, Son of the Late President, Arrived at San Francisco on the "President McKinley" with the Skin of a Rare Giant Panda Which He Tracked Thru the Tangles of a North China Bamboo Jungle. Kermit and His Brother, Theodore, Had Been Hunting in the Chinese Province of Szechuan Since Last November

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Ancient Mt. Vesuvius Has Been Active Again and Made Thousands Homeless as It Belched Fire and Lava. Military Authorities of Italy Threw Open One of Their Camps for Folks Driven from Their Homes. In the Photo, Boiling Streams of Lava Are About to Demolish a House

# As We View Current Farm News

## Perhaps a Change in Model Would Boost the Price of Potatoes

**P**OTATO growing was in pretty flat business last year, due to the price, but it has some possibilities of becoming a flat proposition in another way in the future. Development of a potato that actually is flat, measuring from 4 to 8 inches long and not more than 2 inches thick, is announced by Dr. O. E. Pierce, veteran plant propagator and friend of the late Luther Burbank.

The new specimen, the Pierce potato, resembles the human hand in some respects. The meat is firm and white, but contains streaks of red and purple, which give it a marble appearance. The unique flatness of the product is said to make it peculiarly adapted to hotel baking purposes.

An interesting development of the new tuber is its propagation on a "runner" or vine, which grows from the original stalk thru the ground for a short distance, then tops in a manner similar to the parent plant. From one of these runners, 17 inches long, Doctor Pierce took nine large potatoes. By growing the runner, the plant wizard says he has increased the productive capacity of a given acreage by 60 per cent. Within three years, he adds, a 150-acre crop ought to net \$60,000. "Its shape is the specific thing which commends this potato," the doctor said. "Being flat, it cooks rapidly, and when cooked lies in the dish in an ornamental and tasty manner." Maybe a new "model" will help the price.

### A Voice in the Night

**I**N THE past, farmers have been bothered considerably by stranded motorists who wanted everything from tools and gas to directions. A headline in the newspaper brings something else to mind. Here it is: "To Equip All Planes With Radio Telephones." Now we suppose most any farmer most any night will be called out of his well-earned sleep by the ringing of the telephone. "Hello, this you, Mr. Farmer? Can we land in your pasture? We are right over you now and need some gas."

### An Alfalfa Runway

**A**LFAFA is so dense this season on the Goernandt Brothers' farm, near Ames, that jack-rabbits hit it and bounce back as if from a rock wall. It is one of the most prolific crops ever grown in that section—the best in 34 years. On the Goernandt farm it grew so tall the horses didn't have to duck their heads to nip off the tops as they pulled the mowing machine along. Two tons were harvested to the acre, or near that amount, and four crops are expected. The rabbits will have to get wise to running on top of the crop instead of thru it.

### High Powered Salesmanship

**I**T DIDN'T take long for Paul Krehbiel, near Halstead, to find out what hail insurance is worth. One evening he insured his crop and the next morning a terrific storm arrived and almost totally destroyed his wheat. But he had been insured 12 hours previous to the loss. Fate also was kind to Carl Spangler near Newton. He took out hail insurance this year for the first time in 16 years. Shortly before harvest hail damaged his wheat and he collected. We guess the hail just wanted to prove what its insurance was worth. Sort of good salesmanship, don't you know.

### Double up on Nature

**A**NUMBER of Rice county farmers are going to try to work a trick on nature this year, and then hope that early frosts miss them. Right after they harvest their wheat they will plant part of the land to 90-day corn. It will be an interesting experiment, at least, and of such things is progress and advancement made.

### Yep! Farming Makes the Town

**T**HE town of Troy is installing three electric signs to advertise itself—but because of the peculiar type of agriculture around it. The signs bear the name of Troy, and underneath is a large apple. On a side one reads, "Center of the Midwest Apple Industry," and then, "Surrounded by 10,000 Acres of Orchards."

### Didn't Go to Market

**G**ONE one pig. But not via the way of the slaughter house. This piggie in question was being herded to its doom along with a good many more of its kind in an Oregon plant. Apparently it decided that life back on the farm was the thing

it craved most of all. Being discouraged in its efforts to retrace the steps it already had taken, it reverted to wild-boar tactics, charged one J. P. Loper, who stood between it and freedom, bit off one of his fingers, then caused a near-panic in the neighborhood as it found an exit in the pen, as only a pig can, and ran amuck. An official rifle squad searched without avail. Gone one bunch of pork chops.

### A Skin Game That Pays

**M**ORE than 900,000 jackrabbit skins were marketed by Kansans last winter and 60,000 rabbit carcasses were shipped to eastern markets. Thus a total of 950,000 of these long-eared nuisances brought \$125,000 extra cash into the state, and in addition were prevented from doing considerable damage on farms. These figures were



Feeding the World Again

supplied by A. E. Oman, with the United States Biological Survey, and he doesn't think there is any danger of eliminating this "cash" crop. He believes Kansas could contribute 1½ million rabbits a year and maintain the supply indefinitely. If you are a rabbit fan there seems to be some money in them. On the other hand, they may be real pests. If so, just kill 'em and skin 'em. You may get paid for your trouble and then you likely will be providing somebody with a new felt hat as well. By the way, did you ever have your felt hat blow off in a high wind? Kinda reverts back to type, doesn't it, as it hops along ahead of you as you try to catch it?

### Then He Had to Fight

**O**NE farmer living near Scandia, Guss Fogelberg, has developed a new use for a post hole digger. While out hunting he saw a grown coyote come from a den in the pasture, and he put the auger to work to route the den's remaining inhabitants. After digging in Mr. Fogelberg discovered several of the baby animals that were left by the parent, and also that they were not such babies are all, as they gave him a pretty stiff fight. The post hole digger did its extra duty well.

### Makes Hay With His Car

**J**OY riding and hay stacking make a fine combination, according to Perry Jones, who farms in Rice county. He worked out a scheme by which he attaches a buck rake to his automobile. Altho the rake is 2 feet narrower than the regulation size, on account of increased speed it does more work than two horse-drawn rakes. In using the motorized rake Jones drives in high speed when traveling without a load and with a load he runs in intermediate.

### "Agriculture Do Move"

**O**NE of our editors who just returned from Texas, says that in keeping with the bigness of the state, folks down there feel that airplanes have become a necessary part of the power farming equipment on some of the large acreages. He witnessed a cotton-dusting demonstration on a 1,000 acre plantation, and says it had all the thrills of an air circus. Planes start out at daybreak,

on a dewy morning preferably, and skim along as close to the ground as possible, putting out the dust. One hundred acres in 10 minutes is about the average speed. A pilot can start out at daybreak over 700 acres and have his plane back in the hangar by 9 a. m., and something like \$350 in his pocket for his few hours' work. The Curtis corporation is making a special plane for this purpose, charging 75 cents an acre when the company supplies the boll weevil poison, or 50 cents when it is provided by the cotton farmer. There's nothing slow about agriculture in this day and age.

### White Blackberries, Yes Sir!

**L**IFE is getting brighter for youngsters who like to swipe the blackberry jam out of the pantry. Heretofore there have been tell-tale blackberry stains on fingers and about the face, but happy thought, these may cease to be. And all because E. G. Kastenhuber, down in Georgia, has discovered a way to grow white blackberries. He started his experiments some time ago with Woodland blackberry sprouts. Thru such parentage he has been able to cultivate white berries that have the taste of blackberries. Now for lots of white blackberry jam!

### Why Pick the Piano?

**D**ON'T try this on your piano! The other morning during an electrical storm, lightning entered the home of M. B. Shultz, Wyandotte county, struck the piano, scarring it badly, and setting fire to the scarf on top of the instrument. Maybe it wanted to practice a little to catch up with all the broadcasting in the air—or perhaps to war on so much of it. But we can't figure out why it should strike a piano and let all the saxophones alone.

### "Large, But Oh, My!"

**O**NE of the biggest walnut trees growing in the country near Newman is owned by James Ginter. It is old and prolific in nut production, the nuts being almost the size of oranges, but the catch is that they can't be eaten. Instead of containing large meats, Ginter's tree produces nuts that are almost solid shell. They are hard as bricks. How the tree happened to play this trick isn't known—just a joke of nature, perhaps.

### Was the Wrong Move

**L**IGHTNING apparently was on the trail of Joe Perry, Montgomery county. He had a hunch that it was going to strike his barn, so he drove his horses into the pasture. A few minutes later a bolt did strike, but out in the pasture, killing one horse and injuring another.

### Triplets and Price Toppers

**T**RIPLET cattle, the first ever shipped into the South Omaha market, so far as old-timers can remember, brought the top price for the day for their weight, of \$14.40. The animals were Angus, 14 months old, and were uniform in size and weight. They were marketed by Charles Myers, Shelby, Ia. "Good to the last calf," we might say.

### It Had Stopped!

**F**OUR years ago, C. E. Howland, a farmer near Satanta, lost a watch he prized very highly while he was working in the field. He searched diligently for it, but had to give up. Last week another man was listing in the same field when he noticed something bright turn up. Yes sir, it was the watch. No sir, it wasn't running.

### Crabbe Again Is President

**A**T A RECENT meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club in New York, Samuel F. Crabbe, Fargo, N. D., was unanimously re-elected president. Mr. Crabbe is an outstanding breeder of Jerseys and a well-known agricultural engineer. The club reported an increase in registration of pure-breds of more than 12 per cent over the last year. At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 75,690 such cattle were registered.

### But Nothing Inside

**T**HERE'S another farm problem presented to a man of the soil who farms near Sanford, Me. One of his Rhode Island Red pullets actually produces "eggless eggs." Three times the hen has gone to her nest and three times the egg she produced was an empty but perfect shell.

# The Credit Unions Aid Siam

## Co-operative Organizations Have Been of Vast Benefit to Rice Producers

By Francis A. Flood

I HAD been so impressed by the evidence of good government in the absolute monarchy of Siam, as a result of my interview with His Majesty the Prince, that I made it a point to look into other phases of the life and times of that progressive little kingdom in Southern Asia. The Prince had proved to me, in conference, that Siam's government was good. I wanted to find out about some of the things it was doing.

It had seemed to us, as Jim and I floated down one of Siam's rivers for 150 miles thru her agricultural country, that the farmers did not seem to be so prosperous and independent and progressive as they should be, and we wondered why. What was being done about it?

One of the departments under the direction of my Prince, the Minister of Commerce and Communications, is the Department of Co-operative Societies. He explained what this department is doing for the farmer. Strange, I thought, that a socialistically-flavored medium of this kind should prevail in an absolute monarchy, and be boasted of by the royal minister himself. Here was the most powerful of all Siam's princes enthusiastically supporting a co-operative movement that is of great national importance.

Before the Prince could explain the system, he first had to acquaint me with the need for it, and this called for a description of the present financial condition of the Siamese farmer, the rice grower.

Until recent years, Siam, great rice growing country that it is, produced barely enough for the use of its own people. Now the little kingdom exports a million tons a year, and rice is the most important of all its resources. Rice production is now on a commercial basis. All this change has, of course, affected the individual rice grower, the farmer himself.

### A Lack of Capital

The peasant has no capital of his own to meet these changing conditions and the demand for more production, and there is no organized credit institution to which he can turn. There is, instead, the private money lender, who appears at first in the guise of a friend, and who offers him the necessary money, but on terms which in the long run leave him practically no margin of profit—terms which ultimately involve the peasant more and more deeply in debt. The rice growers are, as a class, heavily in debt to these private money-lenders, and as a result they are not only losing proprietorship of their lands but also all initiative and desire to improve their conditions.

The reason why this borrowing of money affords no prospect of advancement is that the money-lender usually lends on poor security, and therefore has to charge a high rate of interest, a rate so high that it is distinctly to the advantage of the lender that the principal itself never be paid. It is into a capital serfdom of this kind that the Siamese farmers have drifted.

All right, what is the government doing about it? Giving a rebate to merchants who export rice in the hope that they will pass it along to the farmers? What kind of farm relief? Simply this, the government is helping the farmer to help himself.

The government recognized the necessity of finding, as a remedy for this state of things, a means by which the peasant cultivators could provide a security good enough to commend itself to an organized credit institution, and determined to introduce the co-operative credit movement, a system which, in addition to being a remedy for material ills, is an almost incalculable moral and educational element.

### Co-operation Brings Power

In brief, the principle underlying the movement is for an isolated community of people to combine into a society, and to bring to that union a mutual responsibility which serves as a basis for security and which widens their range of credit to an extent

which, individually, members of that union cannot approach. Acting thus in a collective manner, this union or society of villagers can then apply to an outside agency, such as a bank, and obtain money at a moderate rate of interest for the purpose of paying their old debts, buying land, or purchasing agricultural implements.

Thus instead of each individual having to go to the nearest money-lender to borrow money for his wants at an extortionate rate of interest, the group of individuals is in a position to bargain with an outside agency as to the terms and rates of interest on which it wishes to borrow money.

It was explained to me that, as all the members of a society are to be responsible jointly and severally for one another, they must be very careful of the individuals whom they admit to be members of their society. The rules are that they must all live in the same village; they must all know one another well; they must be persons of good reputation and not easily given to quarreling; and some of them must be able to read and write for the purpose of acting on the committee and keeping the society's accounts.

To finance the movement, an arrangement was made with the Siam Commercial Bank by which it advanced about \$150,000, the limit sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance. This money was then available to be

borrowed by qualifying co-operative societies. The inspectors who check up on the borrowing societies from time to time during the year try to impress on the individual members that the money they are using is not "government money," but that it is their very own, and they try to instill in them the habit of thrift and self-help and a spirit of hopefulness that could not be had under the private money lender.

### Advanced \$150,000

The membership of a society is limited to a maximum of 50 and a minimum of 10 members. When the society is organized each member is required to list his assets and liabilities, and to state the amount of the loan for which he wishes to apply to the society. In deciding on the amount of each individual loan, the society is guided by the needs of the member in question and by the income likely to be earned by him as a result of the loan made. The personal character of the member is implied by his admission as a member of the society.

When the society has decided on the amount of each individual loan, it applies to the bank for a loan large enough to cover all the individual requests, and this is sanctioned or not, according to the amount of land held by the society's members. It never exceeds 50 per cent of a conservative land valuation.

The money is borrowed by the society from the bank at 6 per cent, and is lent to the individual members at 12 per cent. The profit is used to meet any deficit which may arise, and to form ultimately the working capital of the society when all the loans of the society have been paid back to the bank.

Whenever the amount of borrowed capital approaches the limit laid down by the government, the formation of new societies has to stop until sufficient capital has been accumulated again from the repayment of the loans made to older societies. In 1921 after 60 societies had been established the fund was exhausted. Within the last three years the societies have refunded the greater part of their loans from the bank. It is mainly owing to this that the establishment of 18 new societies, in that period, was possible.

The Prince explained that except for the great flood of 1917 and the drought of 1919, much more of the loan would have been repaid to the bank and many more new societies would have been formed. He pointed out, however, that this co-operative movement was one of the important factors in relieving the distress of the cultivators, particularly of those who had, by forming co-operative credit societies enlisted the aid of the movement in time.

Thus is agricultural relief in Siam. The condition of the farming population is much more distressing, of course, than any we have ever had here, and the most practical and efficient method of "farm relief" that could possibly be made to work would not raise these people to the level of prosperity which our own farmers enjoy now. And yet, theirs is no direct governmental aid; it is a co-operative movement thru which the farmers are being helped to help themselves. It has been working, so far, admirably well indeed. The Prince was proud of the results of the scheme.

### Opium Prohibition

The Prince wanted to know what we were accomplishing, ourselves, in our republican form of government in the way of farm relief, and then showed himself to be up to the minute in his interests by inquiring about the workings and results of our prohibition law. No matter in what country we visited the people were always inquiring about our prohibition experiment. I told him what I thought about it, which is as much as anyone could do, no matter what his views might be.

"We haven't got that far yet," the Prince pointed out. "At present we are prohibiting the use of opium. Our people have been using opium for so long that it is hard for some people to realize that they would be better off without it, and so they violate our laws which restrict its use. We are trying for temperance the same as you and we are having the same difficulty on account of those who injure their country and themselves by evading the law when they can. If it were not for that class of people we would have no opium in Siam today. But there seems always to be that class of people everywhere. They make our progress slow, but we are progressing just the same."

### Will Kill Wheat Weevil

BY E. G. KELLY

The wheat weevil will be one of the farm problems for next winter, for there are millions of bushels of wheat going into the bins on the farm. The season has been such that the common weevils have had an opportunity to lay their eggs on the grain while standing in the fields. The grain with the tiny eggs upon it is being poured into the bins. The eggs will hatch into small worms in a few days and eat the wheat kernels. All wheat stored should be fumigated with carbon disulfide at the rate of 1 pound to every 25 bushels of grain. One thorough fumigation will protect the wheat until spring.

## Billy Will Have His Chance in Life



Billy, of Wyoming  
"Fifty Miles From a Postoffice"

BILLY HARSHFIELD is a little crippled boy, near 4 years old, who lives away out beyond "where the West begins," where such children are hard to find, and help still harder to get. But Billy's mother found a "Capper paper," read of the work of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, and wrote the administrator as only a mother who has such grief to bear can write. Her case was proven, little Billy will have his chance, and another name added to the already long list of Capper Fund Children.

In the stories of the work of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, the address to which contributions should be sent is not always given, which brings letters like the one here printed.

Mrs. Ida Hammerl of Oklahoma writes: ". . . Will you please send me the address of the man who has charge of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children? I have some money for that Fund, but don't know to whom to address it."

The contributions would be received all right if addressed to any of the Capper Publications. But the correct address is: Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas. We were glad to send Mrs. Hammerl this information, but print it here for such other friends of crippled children who desire to help. Contributors may rest assured that any money sent to the Fund will be used judiciously for the purpose intended in providing surgical treatment, braces, shoes, transportation and

hospitalization for the crippled children of parents who have no other way of securing the help they need for their unfortunate little ones.

"Hundreds of parents of crippled children owe a debt of gratitude to subscribers of Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze," says the director of the Fund, "for the part they have played in this fine work of rehabilitation." Much is being done, and in addition to the many old cases which go to the hospital on clinic days for observation and possible treatment, an entirely new case is taken in most every week. The cost of this service often reaches \$1,000 a month. Contributions during the summer are always light, but following harvest, and with the approach of the end of the year, there is a decided increase.

Because this is so, no child in whose case results can be obtained is refused help because of lack of funds. Senator Capper, just returned from Washington, said, "Thank the friends kindly for their interest and valuable help. There is no greater philanthropy."

# Depend on **INDEPENDENT**



**U**P steep hills . . . over rough,  
soft ground . . . into gullies  
and out again . . . chugging right along with-  
out a miss . . .

With **INDEPENDENT** Motor Fuels and Lubricants you are assured steady, efficient operation of farm power equipment. And you can Depend on **INDEPENDENT** Products to get the most work out of your truck or tractor for a longer time. They guard your investment!

There are no secrets in the manufacture of **INDEPENDENT** Products . . . just common-sense reasons why they possess the same high quality today, tomorrow and every day. **INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY** produces much more crude than is required to operate its refineries. The choicest grades are selected to be manufactured into Trade-Marked products. This "Cream of the Crude" is refined by modern methods with particular care in our own refineries, being under laboratory control from start to finish. These painstaking steps account for the high quality of **INDEPENDENT** Lubricants and Fuels.

There is a grade of **INDEPENDENT** Oil and Grease especially recommended for every make of truck, tractor and car. And don't forget **INDEPENDENT GASOLINE**, regular and **ETHYL** . . . motor fuels unexcelled! The **INDEPENDENT** Oil and Gas Man in your community will gladly tell you more about these good products. A trial will prove all his claims.

**INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY**  
*Successor to Manhattan Oil Co.* RS

# Depend on **INDEPENDENT**

**GASOLINE**  **MOTOR OIL**

# A Profit From the Waste Products

## New Manufacturing Methods Are Bringing Some Real "Farm Relief"

**I**T MAY appear to some folks who are unfamiliar with the spirit and method of research that research into small things may at times be trifling. No "unknown" is trifling in honest research. To the scientist every strange field is as the rainbow, with always the hope and possibility of the pot of gold being at the end.

The little tomato seed was a waste of the canning industry until chemists found a way to extract its oil. Today this oil is used as food and in making fine soaps. The kernel of the seed of the apricot was a waste of the apricot industry until chemists found a way to free it from its bitter principle. Today the apricot kernel, tasting nearly like the almond, is used in flavoring macaroons. The seeds of the raisin were a waste with the seeded raisin industry until chemists found a way to use them. The oil of the seed is compatible in taste with the raisin, and work is now being done in spraying this oil on the seeded raisins to keep them soft and fresh until consumed.

Until only a short while ago the pancreas gland of the slaughtered calf and hog of the packing-house was only a minor edible by-product, called sweetbread when used as food. Then medical research found in the gland the marvelous substance called insulin, which relieves humankind from suffering and death from diabetes. This discovery not only greatly heightened the commercial money value of a trifling by-product, but it also benefited suffering humanity entirely beyond any mere money value that can be put upon it. So nothing is too small for research.

### A Main Product Tomorrow!

In these days of rapidly moving evolution in industry—and the farmer must draw a lesson from it—one can never tell but that the humble and little-respected by-product of today may be a main product tomorrow. The manufacturing industries can show hundreds of examples of this. The cornstarch industry started out to make cornstarch for cooking and laundering. Then science showed how to make glucose from the starch. Then someone conceived the idea that the oil of the germ had attributes of the comparatively costly imported olive oil. Today glucose, corn sirup and corn oil are main products of the corn refining industry. There was a time when this industry dumped into the river all of the corn kernel that was left after the starch had been removed. Today these formerly utterly wasted by-products are livestock feed, selling for millions of dollars a year.

Our immense fruit and vegetable canned-food industry had its beginning in the home, and was perfected in the scientific laboratory and in the canning plant. However, at first the purpose of the canning was to save something out of the losses from surpluses and low prices. Today the canned article is a main product, with thousands of acres of land and factories devoted to canning crops.

Our chemical laboratories point out to us an Age of Cellulose, which challenges our imagination. What is cellulose? This is the substance—consisting of the three chemical elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—which is the principal part of the solid framework of plants. The wooden floors we walk upon, the newspapers and magazines and books we read, corn cobs, cornstalks, wheat straw and other straws—these and a myriad of other things are largely cellulose. Chemically, cellulose is very similar in composition to cornstarch and the sugars; it contains the same elements and is convertible into sugars by the action of heat and acid.

### Big Future for Cornstalk Paper

Cotton is nearly pure cellulose. The chemist already knows how to make rayon and artificial silks out of cellulose from cotton lintens and cornstalks, and industries of great size have sprung up to manufacture them. Who can imagine the future in store for the humble and lowly cornstalk? I have seen a beautifully printed and bound book entitled "Farm Products in Industry," the paper of which was made mainly of cornstalks. I have read farm journals printed on paper the most costly part of which had been replaced by cornstalk pulp. I have handled samples of insulating and building board made of cornstalks, some as porous and light as cork and some almost as hard and dense as iron. Who can say now, in view of the industrial beginnings already made, what part cornstalks, now worth \$2 a ton for their potash and \$3 as feed, will play in the building construction and heat and cold insulation of the future? Some day our books and daily news may come to us on cornstalk paper.

Not long ago the idea was conceived of manufacturing the bagasse of the sugar cane mill into insulating board. Today an enormous business stands as a monument to that idea, to the ingenuity of private business, and to the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the capacity of its scientists. Bagasse is the pulp of the sugar cane left after the extraction of the cane juice. The sugar mills formerly used it as fuel for the mills. Today the bagasse pressed-

By Arthur M. Hyde

Secretary of Agriculture

board industry takes not only all the bagasse it can handily get in our South, but is importing it from Cuba and is also looking for other materials to utilize. Bagasse board has been selling for \$100 to \$125 a ton, as against the fuel value of the bagasse at the sugar mill, which is about \$2 to \$3 a ton for the wet material.

In the operations of making boards out of bagasse, cornstalks and straws, the processes are largely mechanical, but in the chemical laboratory, where man plays the game of atoms and ions with nature's secrets, the revelations promise to be intensely interesting. In the chemical field the chemist has made only the barest beginning in unfolding the mysteries and possibilities of cellulose.

In the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils at Washington, where a vast amount of valuable work has been done in the utilization of agricultural by-products, there is a small bottle of a brownish cellulose substance called lignin, which was derived from the corn plant. Lignin is one of the principal parts of woody plant tissues. Its chem-



A Little Playmate for Baby

ical nature is not yet clear, but Dr. W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the chemical and technological research unit of the bureau, says lignin possibly may yield as many products of commercial, chemical and medical importance as have been yielded by coal-tar, that by-product of the manufacture of coal gas, the study and exploitation of which gave to Germany a pre-eminent position in the world chemical trade. Some of the articles made from coal-tar that are of great commercial importance are aniline dyes, phthalein dyes and other phthaleins, indigo, carbolic acid, cresol, flavoring extracts, and drugs and chemicals of many kinds. The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has already made dyes from lignin which are more nearly fast than the first aniline dyes made from coal-tar. And the chemist has gone scarcely below the surface in the exploration of lignin. Millions and millions of tons of by-product stalks, cobs and straws are produced on our farms every year, and every ton holds its store of the mysteries of lignin and cellulose—and who knows what else!

Then there is furfural, from which is made an artificial resinous material—a hard and quite elastic substance which, when made from the corncob, appears almost exactly like gutta-percha. Gutta-percha is an imported product taken from Malayan trees which is used for a multitude of purposes, especially as an insulator and nonconductor of electricity. Furfural can be made from a number of the woody cellulose by-products of the farm, corncobs and oat hulls being very good sources. Furfural may have tremendously extensive possibilities in the manufacturing industries. There is not yet a pressing economic or technical demand for the substance, but who knows when there may be? Our chemists believe the substance can be used widely some day in the manufacture of insulation materials, the parts of telephone instruments that are now hard rubber, penholders, umbrella handles, and generally as a substitute for hard rubber. There is a vast quantity of furfural in cobs, hulls and straw. One of the largest oats processing concerns in the country is now making large quantities of furfural from oat hulls and selling it to manufacturers of resins, paints and lacquers, who use it as a solvent. Furfural formerly was imported from Germany, as a chemical curiosity,

at \$30 a pound; today, as a result of work done by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, it is manufactured in this country to sell at about 11 cents a pound.

For generations the cotton farmer has had as his main business the production of an industrial inedible fiber for the textile mills. At the time of the Civil War the by-product cottonseed, except the small quantity saved for planting, was practically waste; in 1870 it was used for fertilizer; in 1880 for cattle feed; and in 1890, thanks to the chemist and his research, a cotton-oil industry came into being. Cottonseed oil is used in cooking and for many other purposes.

A by-product may even have by-products of its own. In pressing the cottonseed to extract the oil the cottony fuzz on the seed was a nuisance. This fuzz is called linters. Today we have a great industry which makes a product out of linters that appears and feels like silk. This is an accomplishment of the research chemist, made in the chemical explorations of cellulose. Linters have become so valuable that the seed is sometimes scraped so close that it seems as if it had been shaved with a razor. They were first used in making mattresses, batting and high explosives (nitrocellulose.) Today they are used to make the finish and tops for our automobiles, substitutes for leather, brushes, combs and mirrors, camera films—including our movies, casings for sausages, fine paper and colodion for skinned fingers.

The tree of the forest is largely cellulose. What the lumber industry has done and is doing in the utilization of its by-products is a romance in itself.

The last few years in the citrus industry of California have seen one of the romances of agriculture—a splendid example of what science plus intelligence and co-operative organization of agricultural producers can do.

### Then Came G. Harold Powell

A few years ago the citrus growers of California, particularly the lemon growers, found themselves in a very serious situation. They were loaded down with the burden of crop surpluses. There seemed no way out but ruin. Leaders of the growers asked the United States Department of Agriculture for help, and obtained from the department the services of G. Harold Powell, a horticultural expert. The growers gave him free rein to supervise their industry. One of the first things this expert did was to try to find ways of utilizing the surpluses, which consisted of good but over-sized, under-sized and odd-shaped fruits, the removal of which to waste dumps had been costing the growers a dollar a ton. Our Bureau of Chemistry investigated the chemical-research features of the problem, and sent one of its expert fruit chemists to Sicily to study the methods of the Sicilians in handling their crop—extracting oil, citric acid and pectin from their lemons. Lemon oil and citric acid are used as flavorings by bakers and confectioners and in the home. Pectin is used in great quantities in jellies, jams and preserves, with fruits which lack the agent—pectin—which makes them jelly. Another use of the acid, and probably its largest one, is in making soft-drink beverages. When the chemist returned from Sicily the bureau established a laboratory at Los Angeles, which is now the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the bureau.

The citrus work at the Los Angeles laboratory was begun with an almost insignificant appropriation, and today the Department of Agriculture is expending only about \$15,000 a year upon it. While science was working in the laboratory, the citrus growers were organizing, and how well they organized is known the world over.

### Citric Acid Business Grew

The first work with the citrus by-products was done by non-agricultural capital and persons not so directly interested in the success of the enterprise as the citrus growers. When the growers themselves became organized they put their co-operative organization seriously into the by-product business. How well they succeeded is seen from the following: At one growers' co-operative by-products plant the gross business in citric acid alone has amounted to as much as \$400,000 in a single year. The co-operative plant does not stop when it has extracted the chemicals. One plant used to pay a man \$100 a month to cart the pulp away and get rid of it; today it is processing the pulp and selling it for stock feed for more than \$40,000 a year.

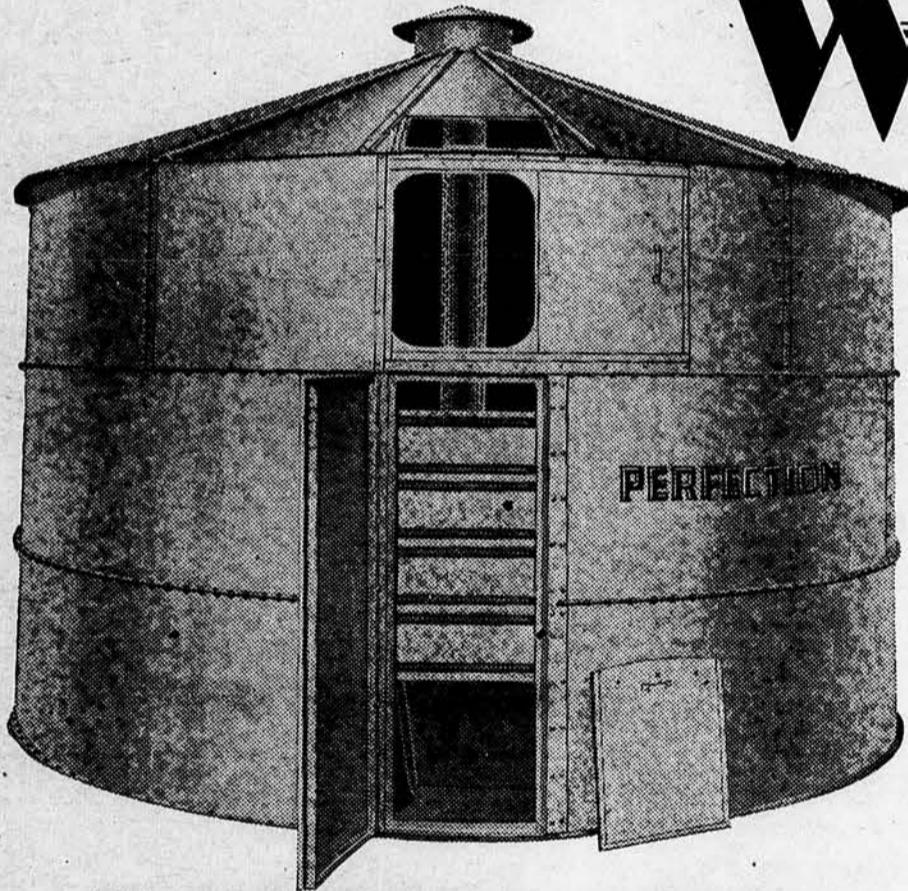
The citrus co-operative not only dragged a great fruit industry out of the shadow of bankruptcy; it made the United States independent of foreign sources for its lemon oil, citric acid and pectin. Incidentally, it has shown the American farmer what he can do with a business problem of the first magnitude when he organizes and gets the best talent and brains he can find for solving it. Today the by-products of the California citrus industry are worth more than a million dollars a year to the growers.

To get the best prices for his product, the  
(Continued on Page 24)

# Like Putting Wheat in the Bank at INTEREST



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# A New Era for Farm Owners

## Economic Trends Favor Kansas Agriculture; Soil Fertility, However, Must be Maintained

BY HARLEY HATCH

IN ONE respect, and probably one alone, I am like Patrick Henry of revolutionary fame; I have no way of judging the future but by the past. In speaking of the future of farming in Kansas, I shall be guided greatly by what has gone before but, with the scientific discoveries of the last 50 years, I know we cannot depend blindly on the past for our knowledge of future events. We have much to help us in farming that we did not have when I first started to follow the plow more than 40 years ago, but we had one thing then that we are beginning to lose now and which we must regain and build up, if farming in Kansas is to prosper. The virgin fertility of the soil is being lost by continued cropping and by the washing, leaching rains which have fallen in the last decade in Eastern Kansas. And so I say that if the future of Kansas farming is to be a profitable one this question of maintaining soil fertility must be met; there is no way around it and it is the one big thing that confronts us.

I believe that this question of soil fertility will be solved, and that those who do solve it and who retain the ownership of the soil will find life much kinder to them in the future than to the industrial workers of the great cities. If we feel that industry has the advantage it is solely because we do not give the farm credit for what it gives us and for which we make no allowance. The food, fuel, housing and other things which we get from the farm are not placed on the credit side of our ledger; it is for these very things that the industrial worker pays out the largest share of his wages, and as the years go by that share will become larger and larger. Just when the balance will tip to the favor of the farm we cannot say, but that it will so tip is a certainty, and those who retain ownership of their land will be the ones to profit. The landless farmer or tenant will not be in a position to take advantage of this condition; the owner of the land will demand, and take, the increased share. Because of this I again wish to emphasize these two main points; keep up the fertility of the soil and retain the ownership of it.

### Corn Sold for 12 Cents

Those of us who farmed 35 years ago will recall the great depression of the farming business of that time, with 12-cent corn, 40-cent wheat and \$2 hogs and cattle. In the decade extending from 1888 to 1898 we farmed in Northern Nebraska, and we sold corn as low as 10 cents a bushel and wheat as low as 35 cents. We bought cows at a sale for \$12 each which today would sell for \$100. We received no farm relief and no credit was extended us. This was fortunate, for when we began to prosper we had no large debts hanging over us; we lived hard for a few years but when better times came the future belonged to us; we had not mortgaged it.

We hear talk of hard farm conditions producing a race of "peasants." The history of the Anglo-Saxon race shows what happens to the rulers who push their people just a little too far. There is no more danger of "peasantry" in Kansas than there is of her population reverting to the condition of the inhabitants who lived here when Lewis and Clark made their notable journey to the Northwest. For 200 years the farmers of New England knew the meaning of real hard times; they battled with poor soil, savage Indians, a severe winter climate and extremely low prices for what they produced and, so far from becoming peasants, they produced the governors and senators for the industrial states, sent farming boys "down country" who took charge of the manufactures and, few as their numbers were, they produced three Presidents of the United States. The same thing holds true of Kansas; her representatives in Washington are a force in national affairs far beyond her share of population; so far from becoming peasants, the future Kansas farm boys will direct and manage both the business and politi-

cal affairs of the nation to a much greater extent than they are doing today.

Kansas land is cheap today, when compared with every other form of property, and I believe the young man who has faith in Kansas soil will do well to obtain ownership of some of that soil just as soon as it is possible to do so. There is one form of debt which is a good investment, the using of one's credit to buy a farm home. Look around you; the men who have made good on Kansas soil, and you will find them in every neighborhood, are the men who procured ownership of that soil and clung to it thru all the changes the last five decades have

brought. It is true, they bought their land cheaply but, when we consider the prices that obtained while they were paying for it, you will see that the future farm owner can buy just as cheaply today. The price of the production of Kansas soil is, barring wheat, higher in proportion to land at this time than it was when the farmers of 40 years ago bought their land. A man who bought pasture land then at \$10 an acre paid for it with cattle bringing from \$2 to \$3 a hundred; today good pasture land can be had for \$35 to \$40, and it can be paid for with cattle at \$10 a hundred.

In all the years which have passed since our ancestors hunted their living with clubs and stone hatchets, there never has been a time when the human race lived more comfortably and suffered less from hunger and cold than in the days when we were mining the stored fertility of our great prairies. Under such conditions population increases fast; it has not yet reached the stage when our poorest city population knows what it is to feel real hunger; until that stage is

reached our population will increase faster than does production. Farm production still keeps in advance of our industrial population, but the time is coming when demand will equal supply; possibly we will not live to see it, but it will come. And when that time does come, life on the farm, especially for the farm family that owns the land, will be greatly to be preferred to urban living.

### Big Growth in Dairying?

What is the greatest change Kansas farming will witness within the next 25 years? I believe it will be in dairying. Already the eastern dairymen are being hard pushed to supply the cities with milk. They cannot do this and provide the cream and butter and cheese the country demands. The demand for milk and cream takes most of the production of all the cows east of the Mississippi River today; the butter consumed comes largely from the western prairie states, and of these Kansas and Nebraska provide a large part. I suppose that many folks do not know that sweet cream



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now is being shipped in carlots from our neighboring county of Franklin to New England, yet such is the case. This industry insures that cattle can be kept on the smaller farms, and I believe that dairying is due to become one of the leading industries even in the great Wheat Belt of Kansas. That dairying demands considerable work and close attention to business insures largely against overproduction. You can't harvest milk and cream by the ton with a combine, but you can harness up a gas engine to milk the cows.

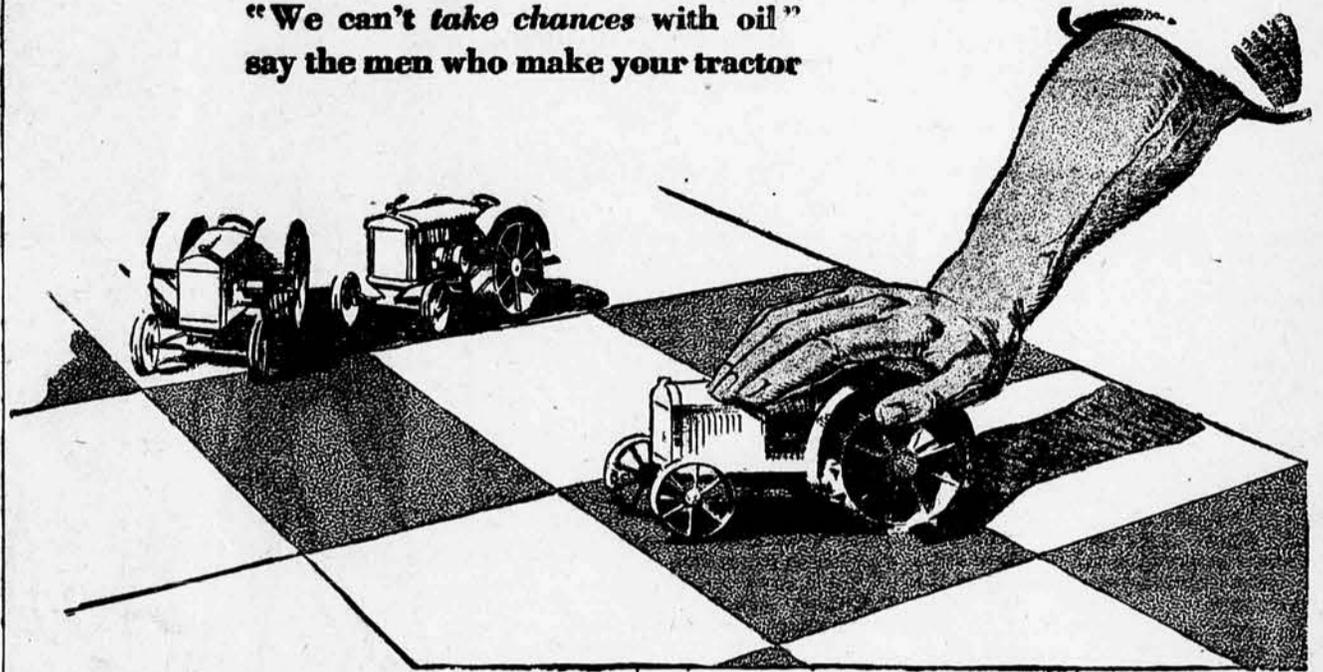
That Kansas will continue to be one of the great wheat producers of the world seems certain. There is no soil on the North American continent which stands wheat production as does that of Kansas. Those of us whose memory takes them back 40 years will recall that Minnesota was then the great wheat producer; then, as Minnesota lagged, North and South Dakota came to the front. South Dakota has stepped back and North Dakota is following. At that time we thought we had quite a wheat country in Northern Nebraska, but we soon learned differently. So far, no spring wheat country has long endured as a profitable producer. Judging Canada by the American states lying to the south, it seems certain that when the fertility stored in the virgin sod is exhausted Canada will, like Minnesota, have to find something else than wheat as a major crop. Conditions are different in the Wheat Belt of Kansas. I do not say they can go on there for an indefinite period taking fertility from the soil and putting nothing back, but it does seem that for the last 40 years they have been pretty successful at it. On many fields which have been raising hard winter wheat in Central Kansas for more than 40 years there is this year growing even better wheat than was grown 40 years ago. It may not be the right system of farming, but I know of no other wheat growing section of the United States which could produce such wheat continually on the same land for four decades and make such a fine record.

**No Mechanical Cows**

Most of the great mechanical and scientific inventions and discoveries have been made during the last 50 years; it is only probable to consider that these will continue in increasing numbers and value during the next five decades. The more that is found along these lines, the faster will be the progress as each year adds new knowledge to the world. But all the imaginings of the great inventors and chemists will never bring to reality that dream of an industrial people—synthetic foodstuffs. The dream of the mechanical cow which will produce synthetic milk will ever remain a dream. Even if the wildest dreams of inventors come true the world still will have to depend on the farm for food, and this will be well for humanity. We can get too far away from nature, harsh as she sometimes is, and there is the certainty that if the race attempted to live on synthetic food it might end by becoming synthetic, too, for you know it is an axiom that man grows by what he feeds upon. But we on the farm always will have the job of producing meat and milk; there never will be cowless milk nor steerless beef.

There may be some folks who think I view the future of farming with too favorable an eye. Those who think so are not likely to have witnessed personally the great recovery farming made from the depression of 30 and more years ago. Never was the business of farming more favorably situated than in the first 15 years of the present century. I do not include the years of the war, for they largely are responsible for the fact that we are today just climbing out of the lowlands of depression caused by the inflation of those years. For three years we were on a glorious economic jag, and recovery has been slow. We still are suffering from the "hangover" which goes with such things but if we keep our heads cool and use ordinary good sense, we shortly will be occupying as favorable a position as we were in 1914. After a residence of more than 33 years on a Kansas farm I have more faith than ever in the favorable possibilities of Kansas farming. I have faith in Kansas soil, Kansas climate and Kansas citizenship, and I also have faith that some day the state we love so well will become the keystone of the nation.

**"We can't take chances with oil"  
say the men who make your tractor**



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manufacturers use  
Mobiloil in Nebraska  
tractor tests\***

The Nebraska state tractor tests mean more than just permission to sell in that state.

For these tests set a standard. The tractor manufacturer realizes, that no matter where your farm is located, you're apt to look to the results of the Nebraska tests to guide you when you buy a new tractor.

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He can't risk poor performance, unnecessary wear and tear or repairs. He wants to keep his fuel and oil consumption down to rock-bottom.

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In fact, 31 farm tractor manufacturers go so far as to urge you, in their instruction books, to use Mobiloil in their tractors.

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Buy a season's supply—the 55- or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucets. Your dealer's complete Mobiloil Chart tells the correct grade for your car, tractor and truck.

\* Anyone selling tractors in Nebraska must first submit a stock model to the Agricultural Department of the State University for a series of thorough tests.

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The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H								
"H (own engine)	A	A	BB	A	A	A	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"Imperial, other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Easex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6					BB	A		
"UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6A-6, JB-6, TB-6, T-6W, WR-6, IC-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
"T & TT								
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
G. M. C., T-10	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T-11, T-19, T-20, T-30, T-40, T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"HSS4, HSS4C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.					BB	A		
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star					A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, 7X, 10X								
"21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"59, 60	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl. 6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
<b>TRACTORS</b>								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Citrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B					B	A		
Fordson			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

**TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:**  
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# New Conception of Pastures

## A Definite Rotation and the Use of Nitrogenous Fertilizers Will Increase Production

BY FIRMAN E. BEAR

**I**N THIS country we have long gone on the assumption that about the only thing which can profitably be done with a pasture is to accept from it whatever it will produce without any treatment on our part, except perhaps that of cutting down the weeds and briars.

Of recent years a number of farmers have adopted the practice of applying limestone to their pastures, altho this is not done with the regularity that obtains with the cultivated crops on the same farm. Occasionally, also, some farmer gives his pasture a dressing of superphosphate, hoping thereby to stimulate the growth of White clover sufficiently to permit of getting a renewed stand of grass from the extra nitrogen thus taken from the atmosphere.

To apply a complete fertilizer and extra top-dressing of some carrier of nitrogen, as is the common practice in the growing of vegetable crops, is generally believed not to be economically feasible in pasture management, since the acre return from pasture is relatively very low.

### "Action Front" for Herman

Men who have to do with experimental work are often inclined to try things that seem foolish to the more practical-minded farmer. Many of these experimental trials come to naught. But occasionally something quite worth while is learned from such tests. This was true of the experimental test of nitrogen fertilizers on pasture land as it was carried out by Prof. Herman Warmbold on the Agricultural College Farm at Hohenheim, Germany.

Professor Warmbold is one of the type of men who are not necessarily disturbed by the fact that a thing has never been done before. Of course, nitrogen has often been applied experimentally to pastures. So have limestone and complete fertilizers been frequently used on European grasslands. In fact, liberal applications of basic slag, carrying both lime and phosphate, are regularly made to English pastures, while in many parts of Central Europe liquid manure, in addition, is sprayed over the grass from time to time during the spring and early summer.

The most interesting feature of Professor Warmbold's work was his introduction into the scheme of a new concept of rotation pasturing whereby the grass, heavily fertilized with nitrogen, is eaten off by the stock while it is still very young and at its most nutritious stage. That is, instead of allowing the animals to run over the entire pasture at will, they are permitted to pasture only on a part of the area at a time, the grass of this area being eaten very closely to the ground, after which it is allowed to recover while the stock are grazing on

other fenced-off portions of the pasture.

In such a scheme of pasture management the grassland area is divided into six or eight plots which are pastured in rotation, the grass in the first plot being allowed to recover and reach a height of 4 or 5 inches by the time the cattle or other livestock have grazed the last plot in the series.

### 756 Pounds of Beef: 1 Acre

Perhaps it may be well to introduce at this time the subject of the possible acre return from pasture by such a scheme of management, otherwise the reader might believe it hardly worth while to continue to read this article. Fencing is expensive. A larger number of fields does not appeal to farmers. Fertilizer, especially nitrogen, is not given away. Altogether, the scheme does not sound attractive.

In an experiment in England during the summer of 1927, it was found that an acre of pasture land, in one case, produced 756 pounds of beef in one season by this scheme of pasture management. Another acre produced 710 gallons of milk in one season. Not every acre under test did this well. These are the exceptional cases.

Coburn, in his book on alfalfa, tells of an alfalfa plant that sent its root system down 127 feet into the soil, and adds that if this is too big to believe one can "cut it in two in the middle and it will still be big enough."

Cut 756 pounds of beef in two, we have 878 pounds. This, at 10 cents a pound, is worth \$37.80. On this basis an acre of pasture will produce nearly \$38 worth of beef. Cut 710 gallons of milk in two and we have 355 gallons, or 2,840 pounds which, at \$3 a hundred, is worth \$85.

A good many expenses other than feed enter into livestock management. This is particularly true in the case of milk cows. In the case of beef cattle, the pasture is the most important item of expense. The question is as to what must be done with a pasture to make it produce \$85 worth of milk or \$38 worth of beef an acre in one season.

### 'Tis High in Protein

The scheme is never attempted except on good pastures. If the pasture is mostly something other than palatable grasses or White clover, then some time is first invested in getting better grass by applying limestone and a phosphate-potash fertilizer. Once the ground is covered with a heavy grass sod, it is then time to break the pasture up into smaller areas, give each plot heavy and regular dressings of some carrier of nitrogen, and rotate the cattle from field to field as required.

Young grass, liberally treated with nitrogen fertilizer, may contain as much protein as does linseed meal. It is very nutritious when it is so high



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in protein. Such grass cannot be fed to low producing cows with economy. Only cows that give large amounts of milk can be pastured on such grass to advantage. Even in this case it may be necessary to supplement the pasture with a carbohydrate feed, quite in contrast to the usual program of purchasing high protein feeds.

If one is to take full advantage of the grass, it is necessary to divide the cattle into two or more groups. If there are two groups, the high producers are allowed to pasture for several days on the first plot (until the flow of milk tends to fall) after which they are turned on to Plot No. 2, while the low producers, dry cows and calves in their turn, are pasturing on the first plot. These two droves of cattle follow each other from field to field.

By the time a month or six weeks have passed, the high producing cows are back on Plot No. 1, while the low producers are finishing up what remains on the last plot in the field.

A good bit of experimenting must be done before one will know (under our climatic conditions) how many cattle can be pastured on a given area of land, how many plots the pasture should be divided into and how much nitrogen can be used to advantage.

In the English tests referred to, the land is given an application of about 500 pounds of basic slag (and some potash if needed) about every third year, in addition to 100 pounds of nitrogen in the form of one of the many carriers of this element. To supply that amount of nitrogen requires from 500 to 600 pounds an acre of one of the ordinary nitrogen materials.

Experimental work along this line is being undertaken in Ohio and perhaps elsewhere. Beginning this spring, 30 acres of pasture land on Dan Schaaf's farm near Columbus, Ohio, are being devoted to a test of this type. This pasture was given a dressing of phosphate and potash last fall. It was then divided into six fields. These fields will each receive four applications of sulfate of ammonia during the summer of 1929, the amount to be applied an acre to total 500 pounds.

**Grain View Farm Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

The dry weather ended with about a 2-inch rain. It came too late to do the wheat crop much good, but was of great benefit to the row crops and gardens. The rain came without any wind, and did not damage the wheat much. The ground will be in fine condition now to list and plow just as soon as the wheat is cut. Everyone is hoping for about three weeks we can have dry weather. By that time most of the wheat will be cut, and the ground will be worked for another crop.

Last week we cut the 6 acres of oats we sowed for hay. Off of the 6 acres we got enough hay to build a stack 15 feet wide and 34 feet long, and as high as we could pitch from the wagon. The oats were well filled, and made a nice lot of hay. Now that the rain has come and wet the ground, we are going to plant the hegari this morning. Chances seem good now that the hegari will have time to mature before frost.

Corn is growing fast, and should all be cultivated again before wheat is ready to combine. In our immediate neighborhood corn appears unusually fine, but in some communities of the county stands are not so good, and the crop is much smaller. Our largest corn is about 3 feet high, and it is growing very rapidly.

Quite a number of folks in the community have cut the second crop of alfalfa. Some were fortunate enough to get it up before the rain. The windy, dry weather during the last two weeks made the second cutting rather light, but it was of good quality.

We solved the problem of getting our wheat harvested this season by ordering a combine. For several years we have been hiring our crop cut, and have been lucky enough to get it harvested in good time and at a reasonable price. But this year we have just reversed the problem, and will cut our own wheat and have contracted to cut 170 acres for the neighbors. The outside custom work will about half pay for the new combine. A combine well cared for, should last a number of years.

A harvest these days is much different from a harvest 20 years ago. In

the old days the labor was quite a problem. It took six or seven men to make a crew, and you were "scared to death" some of them would quit any minute and stop the whole thing until other men could be secured. It took at least 10 horses, which had to be watched all the time to keep them from getting overheated. Usually we went to town and brought out about a wagonload of groceries, which would last thru harvest and threshing. Even after the crop was in the stack the trouble was not over. Usually a windstorm came along and blew about half of the tops off the stacks before they were threshed. One year we had 42 stacks that had to be rebuilt after a windstorm. Another year, the very night we finished cutting, a 6-inch rain came and wet the loose, fluffy stacks to the bottom. There were 81 stacks that year, and the morning after the rain some of the stacks were standing in 2 feet of water!

Threshing was a problem. Twelve to 15 men were with the machine when the crew was full. Sometimes the crew was full, and sometimes the men were

full! And finally, after a siege of four or five weeks with men, horses and weather, the wheat crop was marketed or put in the bin.

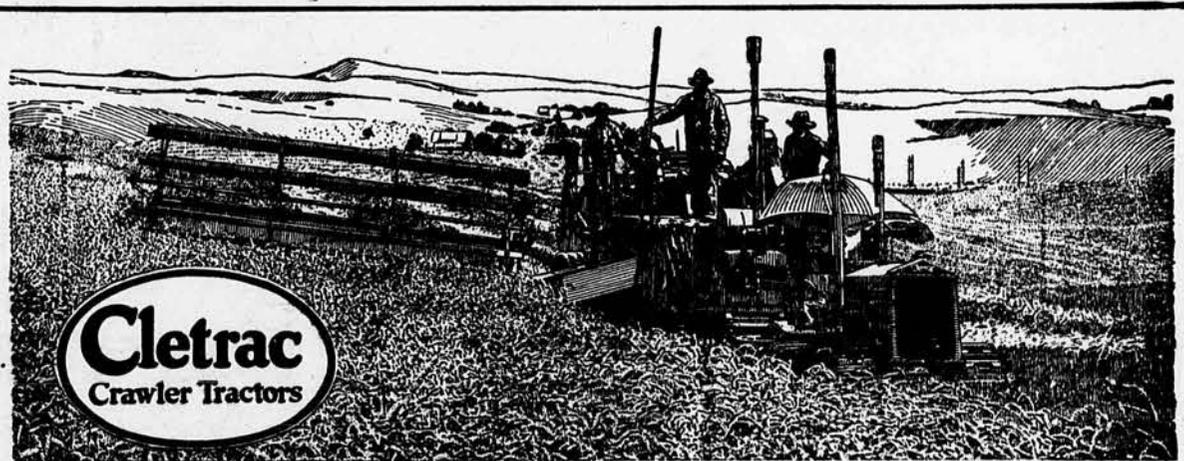
This harvest many farmers will cut and market their entire crop and never have a horse in the field! Four men will cut and market from 30 to 60 acres a day without a single horse in the field. Only a few outside harvesters come now, as compared with the old days of headers and binders. In 1900, the Sunday before harvest began there were 2,500 men in the Court House Park at Great Bend. All of these and many more were needed to harvest the crop.

This is the season when the chickens are most frequently neglected. It is easy to forget to fill the feed hoppers. A good many farmers do not take the time to feed any mash during the summer months. It is our custom to feed mash all the time during the summer. A part of the larger poultry house has been screened off from the main part, and we keep a separate feeder in there for the young pullets. The older hens

have a separate feeder, so they do not crowd out the younger chickens. It pays to feed well during the summer months.

The wheat market is improving. Our local price last Saturday was 92 cents. That is about 10 cents higher than a week earlier. The wheat is not turning out so very good in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. From all indications, it is likely the wheat will not come up to expectations in this locality. Some of the crop has burned badly and will shrivel, and quite a lot has fallen down from various causes. It seems now as if we might get at least a dollar from the combine. If unfavorable conditions come about in the North, holding wheat this year will be a paying investment. Indications are for the present that considerable wheat thru this locality will be stored in bins on the farm. A few folks are planning on storing in the elevators. The elevator storage will cost a cent a bushel a month.

Early plowing is best with wheat.



**•• for this year's harvest!**

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# Cups That Cheer on Sultry Days

## Vitamines and Needed Minerals Disguise in Refreshing Drinks

**F**RAGRANT tea made the original "cup that cheers but does not inebriate" but now we combine the ever popular cup of tea with many flavors, ice our coffee and chocolate and make tasty combinations of fruit juices, both canned and fresh. Cocktails of tomato and sauerkraut juice may be added to this list of drinks, for they are healthful and pleasant, since, like fresh fruit juices, they are rich in vitamins and mineral salts, necessary all the year to keep the blood in good condition.

During the hottest weeks of summer, these cooling drinks are much more acceptable as between-meal refreshments than substantial food. They are so quickly and easily prepared that, with a supply of fruit and ice, we need never feel at a loss, no matter how many unexpected guests may arrive.

### Prize Pickling Recipes Ready

**T**HE pride of my cellar shelves were the jars of pickles that I lined up there when I had finished testing recipes sent in by Kansas Farmer readers last summer in the pickle contest. After testing and tasting and watching their keeping qualities I selected 16 recipes for our pickle leaflet. A prize was awarded for every recipe selected. The following women received prizes and their recipes appear in the leaflet:

Mrs. Beccle Dice, Coffey County  
Mrs. J. W. Howell, Norton County  
Mrs. Otto Weber, Marshall County  
Mrs. Mose Manny, Cheyenne County  
May Edwards, Sherman County  
Mrs. Guy Oliver, Republic County  
Mrs. M. P. Gartrell, Miami County  
Mrs. F. A. Richardson, Douglas County  
Melba Conner, Linn County  
Mrs. G. D. Rodocker, Marshall County  
Ruby M. Case, Dundy Co., Nebraska

I will be glad to send you the leaflet on receipt of your request accompanied with a 2-cent stamp. Send your letters to Nelle G. Callahan, Foods Department, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

rive. With a jar of lemon sirup in the ice-box, canned fruit juice and ginger ale on the pantry shelf, this preparation is only a matter of minutes.

In serving cold drinks, remember a few simple rules and you will soon establish a reputation for successful entertaining.

1.—Be sure your cold drinks are cold.  
2.—Do not serve overly sweet or very sour drinks. Measure and taste to strike a happy medium.

3.—Be sure that your beverage set or punch bowl and cups are polished and sparkling and your supply of ice is plentiful.

4.—Strain fruit juices and prepare tea and garnishes carefully; if sliced fruit is used, be sure it is thin and evenly sliced. Whole fruits or berries should be of an even size and not mashed out of shape.

Perhaps, since it has so many attractive possibilities, tea should be considered first. Prepare just as carefully as hot tea, then pour over ice to cool, for this brings out the finest flavor. Sliced lemon is always good with iced tea, but a little grated lemon or orange peel added to the tea before steeping will give it an unusual and delightful flavor. Many prefer orange with tea and a clove or two stuck in either lemon or orange will give it a delicious spiciness. A bruised mint leaf added to each glass is both decorative and "tasty." For sparkling iced tea, add a bottle of ginger ale before serving.

### Iced Coffee

4 tablespoons coffee      Rich cream  
3 cups water              Shaved ice  
2 tablespoons sugar

Make coffee in the usual way. Strain over sugar, add cream to taste and pour into shaker half full of ice. Shake well and serve at once.

### Mint Julep

Make a lemon sirup as directed above, but while the sirup is still hot, pour over a tablespoon of crushed mint leaves, cover closely and allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add the lemon juice, strain and cool with ice. Just before serving, add 1 pint ginger ale.

### Berry Punch

8 cups berries              6 cups sugar  
8 lemons                    6 oranges

Use raspberries, strawberries or blackberries, crush and add a very little water. Heat slowly, but do not boil. Strain thru cloth and add sugar, stirring until it is dissolved. Cool and add the juice of lemons and oranges. Dilute with twice the quantity

### By Floris Culver Thompson

of ice water and pour into a punch bowl  $\frac{1}{4}$  full of shaved ice. Garnish with sprigs of mint or whole berries.

### Grapefruit Punch

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cups grapefruit juice       $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups water                  5 cups cherry juice  
1 cup orange, sliced and      (canned)  
cut in quarters                  2 cups sugar  
1 cup stoned cherries,        As much shaved ice as  
canned or fresh                  there is fruit juice

Boil sugar and water 5 minutes, cool and add strained fruit juices. Put shaved ice in a punch bowl, add fruit juice, then stir in fruit to garnish.

Any of the punch recipes given will serve 40 or more, but for a small party it is easy to divide the recipes.

### Sweet Cider Punch

This recipe will prove popular where fresh cider is available but bottled cider may be used in making it.

2 cups sugar                      1 qt. grape juice  
2 pints water                    Grated yellow rind 1  
6 lemons                          lemon  
2 qts. sweet cider

Boil sugar, water and lemon rind for 10 minutes. Cool and add lemon juice and cider. Chill and add grape juice just before serving. Pour over a block of ice in punch bowl. If it seems too strong, add ice water to suit the taste.

### Mint Chocolate

6 tablespoons shaved choc- 1 qt. rich milk  
olate                               $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar  
1 cup boiling water          6 mint leaves  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon vanilla

Mix chocolate and sugar, add boiling water and cook in double boiler or over a very low flame for 10 minutes. Add milk and mint leaves and bring to the boiling point, but do not boil. Cool slightly, add vanilla and strain over ice in a shaker. Shake until foamy and serve.

### Spiced Lemonade

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup strained lemon juice 1 cup sugar  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  cups water                  3 cloves and  $\frac{1}{2}$  stick cin-  
Grated rind of 1 orange      namon

Boil sugar, water, spices and orange rind for 5 minutes, cool slightly, add lemon juice and strain. Add enough cold water to make a quart of liquid, then pour into glasses  $\frac{1}{3}$  full of shaved ice. If spices are omitted, this lemon sirup may be made in quantities to be kept in the ice box to be used for a foundation for various fruit punches.

### Midsummer Punch

1 qt. water                      6 lemons  
1 pint grated pineapple      2 qts. lemon sherbet  
2 cups sugar

Boil sugar and water 5 minutes. Strain and cool, then add lemon juice and pineapple. Chill and pour over the sherbet. Serve at once. This may be served in tall glasses, allowing a generous serving of sherbet for each glass.

### Sauerkraut Cocktail

Either bottled or juice drained from canned kraut may be used. After draining, measure the juice and pour an equal amount of water over the

kraut, drain and add to the first. To each cup add a dash of tobasco sauce, a sprinkle of celery salt and a very little chopped parsley. Chill, shake well and serve as directed above.

### Tomato Juice Cocktail

Strain the juice drained from canned tomatoes or pressed from fresh, ripe ones and to each cup add the following seasonings:

1 teaspoon chopped parsley  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon celery salt  
A few drops lemon juice      Dash of Worcestershire  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt                  sauce

Chill, shake well and serve in small glasses surrounded by shaved ice.

### Honey Orangeade

6 oranges (medium sized) 6 teaspoons strained honey  
Carbonated water              Shaved ice

Squeeze the oranges, add the honey to the juice and stir until thoroly mixed. Fill 6 glasses  $\frac{1}{2}$  full of ice, divide the fruit juice equally, then fill the glasses with carbonated water.

### From Little Cooks' Gardens

**D**EAR LITTLE COOKS: The rains this spring surely have helped our little gardens, and now we have all kinds of vegetables to work with and make new dishes. I am going to give you several recipes using different vegetables, as I know you like to put in all of your spare moments cooking. The first one is for preparing green beans.

1 quart beans  
1 tablespoon butter  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water  
1 level teaspoon salt  
String beans and cut into 2-inch lengths. Put in saucepan with water, salt, and butter. Cook for 10 minutes over hot fire, turning in saucepan from

**T**HE next contest in our "Coin as You Cook" series will be Fruit Pickles and Spiced Fruit. You may submit as many recipes as you wish. All recipes must be in by August 1. Address your letters to Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer. The first "Coin as You Cook" contest on preserves brought a fine collection of recipes that are now being tested in our food laboratory. Winners will be announced soon. The following prizes will be awarded as soon as the recipes have been tested and prize winners selected: First prize \$5, and 15 other prizes, \$1 each.

time to time. Serve very hot. Cook 15 minutes if necessary, but do not allow to overcook.

The next one is for cabbage with sausage:

6 sausages                      1 quart minced cabbage  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper              Salt

Fry sausages crisp and brown. Take from skillet and pour off all but 3 tablespoons fat. Put minced cabbage in frying pan and cook 6 minutes. Serve hot.

This one is for browned sweet potatoes: Boil medium-sized sweet potatoes 45 minutes. Peel and cut in halves lengthwise. Put in baking pan, pour rich fat over them, and season with salt. Cook in hot oven for 20 minutes.

The last recipe is for stewed tomatoes: Peel the tomatoes and cut into small pieces. Put into a stewpan and on the fire. Boil gently for 20 minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. Season 5 minutes before cooking is finished. Allow for each quart of tomato 1 generous teaspoon each of salt and sugar, and 1 tablespoon or more of butter.

I am overjoyed with the number of little cooks who have joined the notebook club, and it is open for as many more as would like to work with us. For the benefit of those already in the club, and other little boys and girls who like to cook but do not belong, I have some additional recipes especially for little cooks, which you may have by writing to me and sending a stamped envelope.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.



**A** DAY bed provides an extra bed in the living room of a small home. Dressed up as shown above, it fits very nicely into the scheme of the room. A heavy, inexpensive material was chosen for the cover. The color is blue and grey, with masses of pillows giving the needed color splashes. Directions for making the cover will be sent on request.



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*The Harder to Cook*

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# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I had five teachers last term. I liked them very much. My birthday is in January. I have two dogs named Bud and Lindy. I have a pet calf named Belle. I also have a pony and saddle. I ride my pony most of the time. I am 5 feet, 4 inches tall, have dark brown hair, hazel eyes and light complexion. I go to the Cherokee Junior High School. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Ellen M. Marks.

Cherokee, Kan.



"Yep! One of Sis' Beaus Always Gives Me a Nickel. I Call Him Her Five Cent Beau. The Other One Gives Me a Dime 'n I Call Him Her Ten Cent Beau. 'Thanks for the Quarter!'"

## Goes to Fair View School

I am 7 years old and will be in the second and third grade next year. I go to Fair View school. My school was out April 19. Miss Ashcraft was my teacher. For pets I have a dog named Rover, a cat named Pete and a cow

named Golda. I have one brother. He is 8 months old. His name is Herbert Samuel. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Ruth E. Jamison.

Quinter, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

1. Stands for one thousand; 2. A lever; 3. The ruler of a town; 4. To decay; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

## There Are Nine of Us

I like to play baseball. I will be in the fifth grade next year. Our school was out May 17. I have a dog and a white cat. We call the cat Snowball and the dog Dots. I have four sisters and four brothers. I like to go fishing and in the winter time I like to skate. My neighbor is Dennis Murphy. He lives 1 1/2 miles from my house. We live 1/2 mile from Little River, Kan. Do

you like to go to school? I do. I would like to have some of the boys write to me. Will you write and tell me what you like to play? Reginald Stowe.

Little River, Kan.

## Music

One day at the piano,  
When no one was around,  
I struck two notes, by chance,  
That made the nicest sound:  
"Cuckoo," is what they said,  
"Cuckoo," quite soft and low,  
And now I play them all the time,  
I know just how they go.



And then another day  
I found a little trill  
Like our canary makes  
When he sings with all his will.  
It's just a little song  
A way up high,  
"treet-treet,"  
I play it often, for  
I like to hear, "sweet-sweet."  
Myra Ferrings.

## Charlene Has a Pony

For pets I have a Shetland pony named Commodore, a dog named Danny and a cat named White Toes. I am 9 years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. I have brown hair, blue eyes and rosy cheeks. My birthday is January 22. Have I a twin? Waverly, Kan. Charlene Ellis.

## Try These on the Family

What is the difference between a coat and a baby? The one I wear, the other I was!

Why is a man that has fallen off a tree, and is determined to go up again, like a man emigrating? He is going to try another "climb" (clime.)

Why are religious communities like bees? Because they are in-sects.

The minister and his wife, the school-teacher and his daughter, were walking in the grove. They found a bird's nest that contained four eggs. Each of them took out an egg and yet left one in the nest. There was but one lady, as the minister had married the teacher's daughter.

A farmer had twenty sick sheep and one of them died. How many had he left? Nineteen. In giving this riddle speak the work sick so quickly that it will sound like six.

What river is ever without a begin-

ning and ending? S-ever-n.  
What street in London puts you in mind of a tooth which has pained you for a long time? Long Acre.

Why is anything that is unsuitable like a dumb person? Because it won't answer.

Why is a bad schoolboy like a postage stamp? Both have to be licked to make them stick to their letters.

When do broken bones begin to make themselves useful? When they begin to knit.

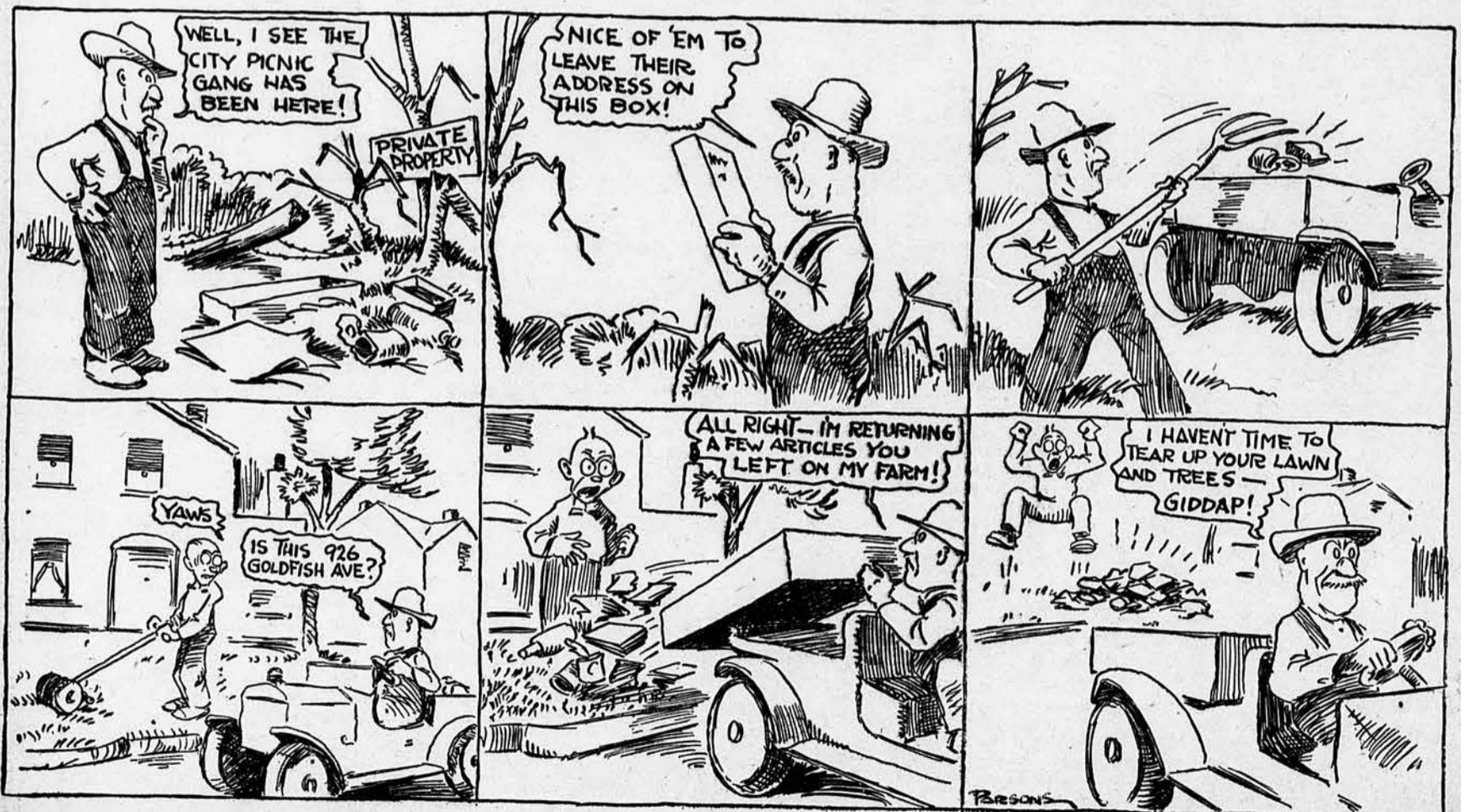
What Animal took the most Luggage into the Ark?



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

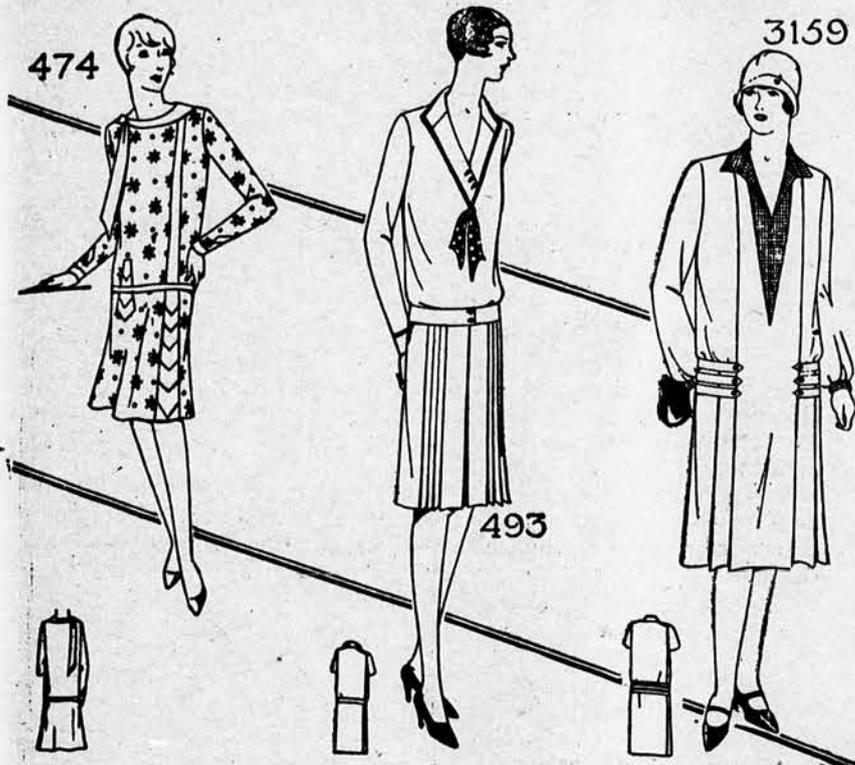
## THE TALE OF A WISH TO CATCH A FISH.

The and her friends bought some fishing poles,  
And fished away in some very deep holes;  
And all of a sudden, there came a loud swish,  
The gave a jerk and landed a .  
They gazed at the and saw a tear  
Roll down from his ; it made them feel queer.  
"Oh, why do you cry?" asked the at last;  
The explained, his tears falling fast.  
"I can't breathe this air, as much as I try;  
When get out of water, I simply must die."  
"Oh, poor little ", sobbed the kind-hearted .  
"We'll put you right back!" and they did just that.



The Hoovers—Many Happy Returns

# Fashions of the Season



474—The newest thing is simplicity in mien and mode, so says authoritative information from New York. With the passing of the cocktail go extremes in costume and in their place are demureness and simplicity. This simple frock for the very young lady typifies the new mode. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

tuck-in style. Skirt has novel plait arrangement. Very smart in the new tweeds, piques and crepes. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3159—Becoming style for the full figure. Effective broken lines are accomplished by the triple belt and paneled front. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

## The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Why Baby Sucks His Thumb

THIS department has recently received the following letter: "Dear Friend: I have been reading the Baby's Corner. I have a baby boy about 4 months old who sucks his thumb. Is it harmful for him to do so? Does sucking his thumb help when cutting teeth? I have been told that sucking his thumb would spoil the shape of his mouth and cause his teeth to stand out, also keep his thumb from growing. I put a little mitten without any thumb in it on his hand and it made him so cross because he likes to play with his hands. I would like to have your advice concerning this. If it is necessary to break him of it just what would be the best way?"

If this mother had given her name and address I would have sent her reply by letter and it would have reached her much sooner.

Frequently babies take up the habit of sucking their thumbs or fingers when their diet is not satisfying. They need either more of the food they are getting or to have the food changed somewhat. This mother did not tell me whether her baby is breast or bottle fed, how often he is fed or how he is gaining.

However, if baby is not gaining 4 or more ounces a week it is safe to state that his diet needs adjusting. If he is breast fed, then he needs to be started with a daily feeding of properly prepared cereal and perhaps have a small supplementary bottle with one or more of his meals.

When a baby has rickets or even a tendency toward the disease, which is caused by faulty diet and a lack of sunshine, it is true that the thumb sucking habit will "spoil" the shape of his mouth and push his baby teeth forward. Also when baby is old enough to creep and get about, thumb sucking is a very dirty habit.

I would suggest to this mother and every mother of a baby who has the habit, that she watch her infant's weight and see that he gets enough

and suitable food on which to gain properly, give him codliver oil during the fall and winter and an abundance of sunshine during the spring and summer and in this way correct the cause of the habit in many cases and to do away with the ill effects it leaves.

At the same time the mother is adjusting the food and giving baby sunshine she should keep the little muslin sacks on his hands persistently enough that the undesirable habit will be broken.

Mrs. Page.

## Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

### Lemon Juice Removes Freckles

Will you please tell me fully how to use lemon juice for freckles? Eliza K.

There are two ways to use lemon juice to remove freckles, and I will tell you about both of them. You may either squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a tumbler of water and use two or three times daily as a face wash, or dissolve in lemon juice as much sugar as it will hold, and apply with a soft brush frequently until the freckles disappear.

### Firming the Muscles of the Leg

The muscles of my legs and arms are flabby and I should like very much to firm them so they would not be so tender. Mary Louise.

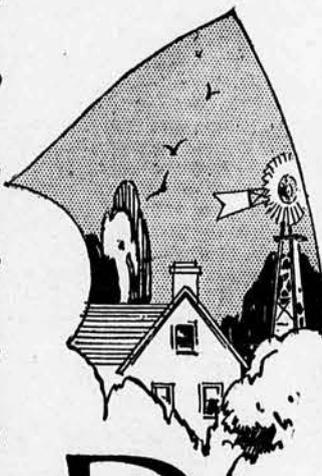
The best way to firm the muscles of the arms and legs is by exercising, and I have just the list of exercises which you should have for doing this. I will be glad to send this list to you if you will write me inclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope. Address me, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### For Weak Ankles

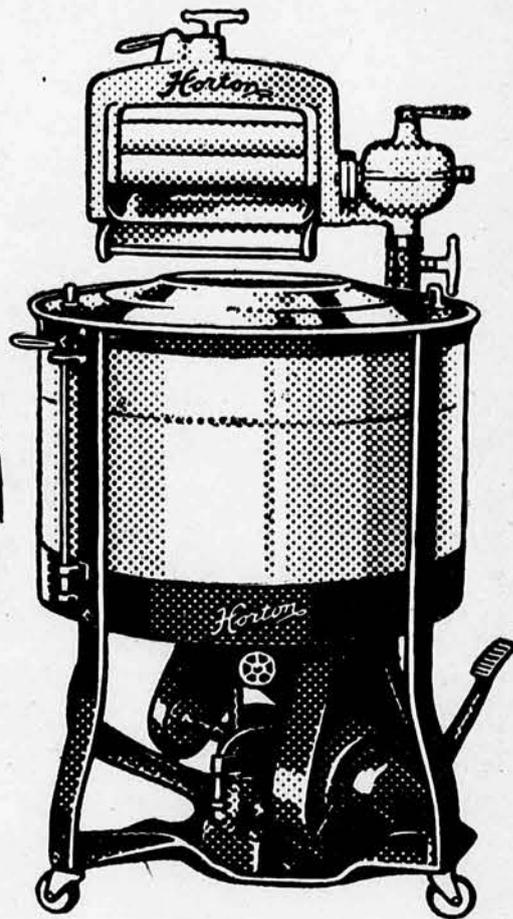
My ankles are weak, and turn occasionally. This trouble bothers me. Could you give me a remedy for it? Lois L. G.

I have a sheet of directions for taking exercises to strengthen the ankles. You may have this by writing to me and inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. My address is Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Order all patterns from Kansas Farmer, Pattern Service, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.



# Built especially for Farm Homes - the HORTON PERFECT-36



Pictured at the top of this advertisement is the Perfect 36 with gasoline engine. Immediately above, is the electric model.

Send the coupon now for illustrations in the beauty of the actual colors, and further facts about the Horton Perfect 36.

AMERICA'S FINEST washer, by the makers of America's FIRST washer! This is the verdict of thousands of farm home makers, who have learned by experience that this new Horton Perfect 36 is built especially to meet their needs.

Three power types are available—electric—gasoline engine—and power pulley. Each one of these washers is specially built to be operated with its particular power unit. And you know that means a far more satisfactory and dependable washer than any adapted machine can be.

Choice of copper or porcelain tub—the porcelain, inside and out, fused on genuine Armco iron. And in every Perfect 36, regardless of power unit, tub or color, you get the outstanding Horton superiority—the swift yet gentle action that washes clothes so thoroughly clean. Let your dealer show you why and how. No obligation. See or phone him now.

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Fort Wayne, Indiana  
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EXCLUSIVE KANSAS DISTRIBUTORS

A GOOD NAME FOR 58 YEARS

HORTON MANUFACTURING CO., 737 Fry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in color of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
St. or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Pastures in Fine Condition

And There Are Few Flies, So the Cattle Are Making Excellent Gains

BY HARLEY HATCH

**L**IGHT showers have fallen at intervals for the last three days, and the total fall is enough to make cornfields too wet to plow. Wheat harvest is right here, and farmers with wheat would be glad to see clearing weather, but the forecast is not hopeful; more showers and cool weather are promised. Last year one combine was used in this neighborhood; this year there will be three, two new ones having been bought. Oats are beginning to turn, and the cool, moist weather should help filling; barring storms, oats seem likely to produce well in this locality. Pastures and meadows could not well make a better showing, and, with the cool weather holding back flies, all classes of cattle are making good gains. Dry cows are beginning to move out of nearby pastures at a profitable price; in fact, the price is good enough to keep cow and heifer numbers down to the low notch. If cattle receipts increase this summer the increase will have to come from some other part of the country than the Bluestem Region of Kansas. Peaches, apricots and blackberries are ripening.

### That Morning Rain Came

More than a month ago I made an appointment to be in Topeka on June 20 at 1 p. m. Of course on that morning it was raining, and during the early morning hours a very heavy wind had blown; the rain held up shortly after 6 a. m., and by 7 we were on the road, going to Burlington and then taking No. 75 to Topeka. All went well until when about 3 miles south of Melvern we came to 2 miles of freshly graded road. Well, it took us, and a good many others, more than 2 hours to navigate that 2 miles. It was then past 10 o'clock, and we figured that 1 mile an hour would scarcely get us into Topeka by 1 p. m., but our troubles were over when we reached Melvern. On the way we took particular note of the crops. Wheat seemed a fair average crop, but I didn't like the color of some ripening fields; instead of a golden color there was a white cast that often spells shriveled wheat; I hope it will not prove true of the wheat we saw in the 80 miles that lie between Jayhawk Farm and our capital city. Pastures contained plenty of grass, but in most instances it was bluegrass and white clover, and not the familiar bluestem of Southwest Coffey county.

### Early Planting Is Best

Not to beat around the bush, there is, all along Federal Highway No. 75, a rather poor show for corn. On June 20 we saw a few small fields about half knee high, and from that it ranged on down to that just planted and not yet thru the ground. The average was scarcely showing above the lister ridges; it is going to take a very favorable season to make a corn crop out of this late start, yet it can be done if July and August use us well. There is some cultivated land which is not yet in any crop, probably about 10 per cent of the total acreage. If this late corn was in the weeds, as it sometimes is in a very wet season, the situation would be hopeless, but most fields are off to a clean start, and at this late date it ought not to be hard to keep them in that condition. The corn down in this part of Coffey county is considerably farther advanced; possibly we had less rain thru May, but I believe the reason is that much more was planted early. We have 20 acres which were planted on April 2 and 3, and most of it is waist high. It seemed like early planting on that first week in April, but I wish now we had made it 50 acres instead of 20. I am strong for early planted corn here in Coffey county.

### Higher Farm Prices Help

Well, the much advertised "farm relief" law is now in operation, and, so far as I can see, the only relief it gives the most of us is a chance to borrow still more money, and everybody knows what ails us now is that

we already have borrowed too much. The food consumers of the country outnumber the food producers by more than 2 to 1. Under such conditions is it reasonable to suppose that the industrial regions are going to tie themselves up to anything that is going to increase food costs? The best relief any farmer can get is going to come from his own exertions; it will have to come from that source or it will not come at all. The main source of our financial troubles dates back to the wartime inflation and the following deflation. A farmer caught in that trap is going to find recovery a long and hard pull. On the other hand, the farmer who got thru the deflation period in fair condition should not find the going too hard now. Aside from wheat, the prices now paid for farm products are fair. Livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs are at least on a par with what the farmer buys.

### Cows Are Old Now

A friend writes from the range cattle country of Western Nebraska that buyers already are there, contracting for fall delivery of the 1929 calf crop. The cattle in that section are of pure beef stock, being mostly high grade Whitefaces and Shorthorns. For good grades \$50 a head is being offered for both heifer and steer calves, the buyers to take everything that came before June 1. For the pick of early steer calves as high as \$65 a head has been offered. It is probable that these figures will take most of the good calves. For the last four seasons outside buyers have taken most of the calves in that locality, heifers as well as steers. My friend writes that few heifers have been kept for breeding, and the result is that most of the herds are composed of aged cows. The average age of most of the cow herds in that part of Nebraska runs close to 10 years, and at least half the total number are 12 years old. This brings up the problem of restocking, and it may prove a rather costly one. A cow 12 years old on the range is about at an end as a calf producer, and if stockmen there are to continue in business—which they must, as that is what their country is fitted for—they will have to do some hunting to find the right kind of young cows.

### New Source of Income

A friend living in Eastern Kansas is in line for an underground telephone system to be laid right thru his yards and around his farm buildings. He writes to ask what is a fair price for the right to go thru the farm, and if it is best to take the amount all down or in small payments in the future. There are two pipe lines which have a right of way thru Jayhawk Farm; one is an oil line which has been in operation for several years. The other is to be a big gas line from the Southwest to Kansas City. This line is not yet built, but the company has bought and paid for the right of way. Both companies paid 75 cents a rod for the right of way thru the farm; this covers right of way only, and not the damages which may be done to the farm in laying the line. The oil line did us little or no damage; the men cut some fences and made a gap thru a hedge, and for this they paid very liberally. One can scarcely tell today where the line is laid except for the path of the pipe line walker. It has been our experience that these big companies pay liberally for all damages. A telephone line underground carries no threat of possible future damage as does an oil line on which there is an occasional break, but all such breaks have been very liberally paid for, so far as I have heard.

Still, maybe your wife would be as wonderful as that one in the movie if she had a husband as wonderful as that one in the movie.

An American sugar magnate's private car was attacked in Mexico. Evidently the dastardly deed of cigaret fiends.

## Visit Western Canada See for Yourself

See for yourself the wonderful strides which agriculture is taking in Western Canada. See the great areas which have been brought under the plow in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and which now make these Canadian provinces the chief source of the world's wheat supply. Investigate the operations of the Canadian wheat pools, which receive the wheat from 142,000 Canadian farms and market it in twenty-four countries of the world, with a turn-over of more than one million dollars for every business day of the year. Inquire into other co-operative developments—the marketing of wool, the marketing of eggs, the marketing of dairy products. Learn at first hand what the Canadian Departments of Agriculture have been able to do in developing cereal crops especially suited to the Canadian climate. Observe the operation of Canadian railways, and test for yourself the service they give. Look into the Canadian system of taxation, under which the farmers' buildings and other improvements, livestock, machinery, crops and personal property are exempt from taxation.

## Make Your Holidays Earn You Money

You can turn your holiday season to real money-making results by spending it investigating the opportunities which Western Canada has to offer. The scenic and climatic attractions of the country, from the beautiful cities of the Pacific Coast and the towering mountains of British Columbia and Alberta to the rich mixed farming country of the prairies annually attract thousands of tourists from all over the world. Combined with a delightful holiday the American farmer can make personal inquiry into opportunities which may be of the most pronounced importance to himself and his family.

## Western Canada Is a Farmer's Country

Although Western Canada has many interests and a vast variety of resources it is conspicuously a farmer's country. Farming is the big industry. Farm organizations are among the biggest organizations. The voice of the farmer is heard and is heeded. Legislation is framed to favor the farming industry—reference has already been made to the fact that the farmer's improvements, personal effects, etc., are free from taxation. Great social advances have been made, such as the establishment of municipal hospitals, to provide medical facilities for the farmer, his wife, and his children. Educational facilities are excelled nowhere in the world. The university buildings at Vancouver, at Edmonton, and at Saskatoon, and the magnificent agricultural college at Winnipeg, in addition to the thousands of public and collegiate schools, are evidence of the commanding position given to education by the settlers of Western Canada.

Whether by train or motor car, see Western Canada this summer! The tour organized by the Kansas Farmer offers a convenient method of travel but if you prefer you may go by yourself or with a selected party of friends. The summer is slipping along; do not let this opportunity pass by!

Write today.

For Free Booklets and all Information  
About Western Canada Apply to

**Canadian Government Information Bureau**

M. K. Johnstone, Agent

2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## "Summer Sores" May Cause Serious Trouble to Children in Warm Weather

**T**HERE is a disease which doctors call Impetigo Contagiosa, but parents more commonly call "summer sores," because in warm weather it flourishes best. Sometimes it is mistaken for ringworm, and it has even been called smallpox. If properly treated it is not at all serious, but every summer it gives many mothers a lot of anxiety; chiefly because it spreads itself in conspicuous places such as face, hands and legs, and because it refuses to get well without proper attention.

Impetigo is a contagious disease, but to catch it there must be actual contact. Either the child must rub up against some of the sores or he must use towels, washcloths or some article of clothing worn by a patient. The trouble usually shows up first as a blister, a little eruption containing clear fluid. Sometimes the fluid is cloudy and pus shows. This lesion soon breaks, and a moist red surface is seen, a surface that throws out a yellow serum. When the serum dries it becomes a yellow crust. Sometimes the edges of these crusts curl up, and the eruption appears as if it were just "stuck on," and could easily be picked off. There may be only one or two such eruptions, or there may be a good many. They seem to like to come around the mouth and are often called "cold sores" at first. Face, hands and legs are the commonest places. It must be remembered that the patient can reinfect himself by picking at these sores and allowing the discharge to spread over other parts of his skin.

When a child has this disease, be sure he sleeps alone and uses separate washcloths and towels. The "crusts" should be cleaned up every day by wiping them off with pledgets of cotton or cheesecloth saturated with a weak solution of bichloride of mercury. If promptly recognized and treated the disease need not spread, and may disappear in 10 days. After the scabs have been cleaned up, they should be anointed with ammoniated mercury ointment. It is best to consult your doctor and get him to make sure of the diagnosis and supply you with the necessary materials.

### See a Good Doctor

My daughter has had two babies born dead. Can you tell us something about why this should be and how to prevent it?  
R. F. S.

Babies are sometimes born dead because of mechanical difficulties in childbirth, but when a mother has had two dead babies in succession, I am apt to suspect some trouble in her own health or that of her husband. As it is quite impossible to find this out by guessing, I suggest that she go to a good doctor who can examine her thoroughly, and may be able to give her medicine that will so correct her health that she may bear living children.

### No Bar to Marriage

I am 25 years old and intend to be married, but have a varicocele. Would you advise an operation now, or would it be just as well to wait until it bothers real bad? Would it be wrong for me to marry?  
J. M. C.

Varicocele is a very common trouble, and unless quite aggravated does not need operative treatment. It can be greatly relieved by bathing the parts daily in cold water and by wearing a suspensory bandage. It is no bar to marriage.

### Baby Is Strong Now

When my baby was 1 week old he broke out with the heat (or I thought it was) but he got worse every day. When he was 2 months old he was a solid scab, from head to feet, of just watery pimples that would make scales. We took him to two good doctors; neither one knew what was wrong with him, but tried several remedies which did more harm than good. Finally the second doctor advised us to take him to the city to a skin specialist. We are just poor farmers, but we took him to a good doctor in the city, and the first thing he said was: "There is too much protein in the mother's milk. Stop drinking milk and eating butter, and whatever you do, don't eat an egg. Eat lots of fresh vegetables and greens, and you will have a well baby in two weeks." He cost was the trip and \$1, and the good thing was, I didn't have to dope myself or baby on medicine. Perhaps there

are more babies like mine was and the parent can't take him to a specialist, but I am sure if the mother will do as I did, her baby will do as well as mine did. He is 1 year old now, and never breaks out at all.  
L. J. F.

This letter, coming from one of our readers, and giving actual experience in a simple, matter-of-fact way, will do more to enlighten you about eczema than a dozen articles by the doctor. Rarely is eczema a skin disease. It is an explosion—the protest of the body against some poison, not always protein poison, not always taken in as food, yet very often so. Don't try to cure eczema by salves and lotions. Get

some good doctor to find the irritant poison. Then steer clear of it. If you are a nursing mother, learn from this how readily your babe is affected by your diet. This does not mean that you must stop eggs and milk. Most of you need them and your child may not be sensitive to proteins. But it does mean that you should remember that your food affects your nursing baby.

### See the Surgeon Again

I had an operation for appendicitis and ovarian cyst last fall, and my side has given me a great deal of pain ever since. My right limb is swollen all the time, but sometimes worse than others. I have been having night sweats. What would you advise to do?  
Mrs. W. R. S.

I advise that you go back to the surgeon. Tell him of your unsatisfactory condition, and ask him to give you such care as will clear your symptoms up satisfactorily.

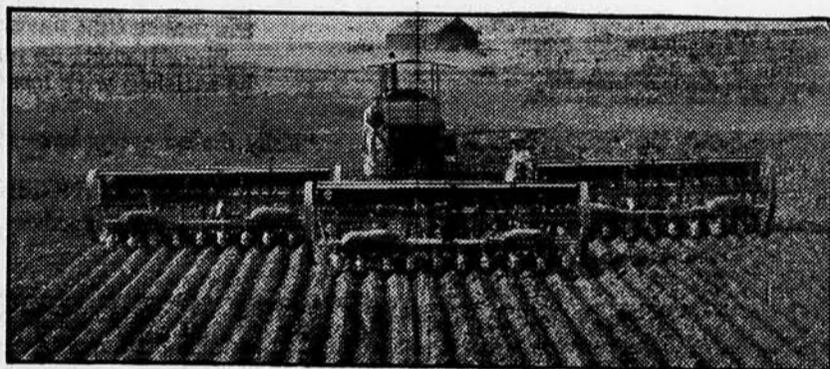
Furniture dug up at Herculaneum has been found in perfect condition. Evidently there was no moving in those days.

## Mower's Job Is Hard

One of the farm machines which must continuously operate at high speed and under adverse conditions is the mower. Under the most favorable mowing conditions, the mower is under constant strain. Because it is called on to do a variety of jobs, from cutting heavy hay in the field to cleaning weeds out of a fence row or along a ditch, it is highly important that the mower be in perfect working condition. Checking the alignment of the cutterbar, seeing that the knives are centered properly on the guards and giving careful attention to lubrication often help to lighten its draft and to improve the quality of work done.

A type of mower has been developed which can be operated at either of two speeds, at high speed in heavy hay where the going is hard, or at low speed when the hay is light and the cutting easy. This two-speed mower operates on the same principle as the transmission on an automobile. It can be operated with either tractor power or horse power.

# Yes, the SUPERIOR Deep Furrow Drill is revolutionizing dry land farming



This photo, taken April 18, 1929, shows results of deep furrow drilling with the Superior Deep Furrow Drill on the farm of C. P. Schellbacher, Colby, Kansas.

This photo was also taken on the farm of C. P. Schellbacher, Colby, Kansas, on April 18, 1929. It shows the results obtained with a regular drill. Note the striking contrast with the results secured with the Superior Deep Furrow Drill.



**One user writes: "I figure my eight hundred acres of wheat is worth \$2000 more than it would be had I used regular drills."**

**T**HE Superior Deep Furrow Drill is changing all previous ideas of the profits in dry land farming. It is changing drilling methods in non-irrigated sections everywhere. And no wonder! For here, at last, is a drill that offers an effective safeguard against winter killing. Here, at last, is a drill that eliminates loss from soil-blowing. And here, too, is a drill that helps prevent loss from drought. Yes, the Superior Deep Furrow Drill is revolutionizing dry land farming. It is taking 75% of the gamble out of wheat raising.

Mr. Mark Weatherford writes: "Your drill, I would say, got a 50% better stand than the (other make). Please place my order for two additional deep furrow drills." Gordon Brothers say: "We drilled in about 400 acres and it looks like

it will make from 25% to 50% more per acre than any grain in the community planted with the ordinary grain drill."

### Does the job as no other drill can do it

The Superior Deep Furrow Drill cuts a big roomy trench 4 inches wide at the bottom of the furrow. It reaches further down for all available moisture. A specially designed deflector spreads the seed evenly over a firm, moist seed bed. An exclusive device on the furrow opener covers the seed with fine, moist soil. Germination begins quickly. Tillering is successfully increased. Plants spring up into more strong stalks bearing full heads of grain.

And plants are guarded against wind and weather while they are growing. For the Superior Deep Furrow Drill throws up high, wide ridges. Because of these ridges, roots are not dislodged by soil-blowing. They are not broken by freezing and

thawing. And the deep trenches between the ridges catch and hold the snow and moisture. Seedlings are given the protection they need when they need it.

### Write for free book

The Superior Deep Furrow Drill has the famous Superior Internal Double Run Force Feed giving a positive seed rate control. It's built as only a Superior can be built. See it. See it at the Superior Agency or on some neighboring farm. And mail the coupon for our new book that tells the complete story. Mail the coupon today.

**OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT CO.**

The American Seeding Machine Division  
703 Monroe Street  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

This book tells you how the Superior Deep Furrow Drill is made and what it does. Mail the coupon for your copy today.



**OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY**  
The American Seeding Machine Division  
703 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio

Please send me your book "Taking 75% of the Gamble Out of Wheat Raising."

Name.....  
Address.....

# SUPERIOR

Deep Furrow Drills

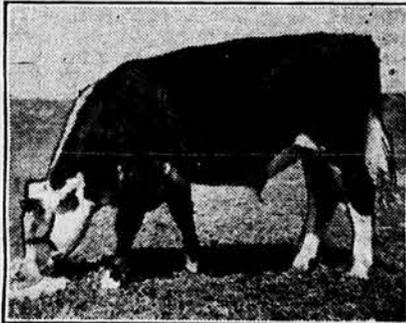
# "The More We Get Together"

## What Would Be Drudgery if Undertaken Alone Becomes a Delightful Game "After the Meet"

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

OVER and over this thought is repeated in letters that come to our desk: "Capper Clubs make everyday tasks seem like play." Isn't that the truth, and isn't it great?

If you knew of no other boys in Kansas who are taking care of sows and litters, you'd slacken your pace on these warm days. Perhaps you'd forget to carry water, or pull weeds, or look after the self-feeder. You'd feel



Kenneth Gardner, Wichita County, "Threw His Hat Into the Ring" to Entertain His Calf While He Made a Picture

club manager. Just as many as possible will be accepted. The meeting we attended at Paxico was a good one. Those boys and girls out there certainly have club pep, as you would have to admit if you were to hear them sing. And, by the way, perhaps you'll have that privilege, for just as soon as harvest is over they are coming to Topeka to broadcast a club program over WIBW. Henry Guth, C. P. Muckenthaler and C. J. Mock have promised to come with "plenty of pep."

The true spirit of Capper Club activities is expressed right cleverly in the following lines taken from a recent number of The Reno Foghorn, official paper of the Reno Cappers. Mrs. Avaline Briley, the editor, says the club members sing the song to the tune of "Rock Candy Mountain."

At the Reno Capper meeting  
Everybody does his best  
To make it interesting  
And to fill it full of zest.  
Here we learn purebreds are money  
And the scrub is just a pest.  
Modern methods have them beat  
They will put you on your feet.  
And we learn that working's fun,  
So we like to come again  
To the Reno Capper meeting.

At the Reno Capper meeting  
They tell us of a fair  
Where the members take their projects  
Their condition to compare.  
And if yours should be the nicest,  
Of reward you may be sure,  
So we learn then how, with ease,  
We can keep them from disease,  
And we'll study with a vim  
How to make our projects win,  
At the Reno Capper meeting.

At the Reno Capper meeting  
Where the members always come,  
Where the programs are exciting  
And the talks on projects hum,  
And the many jokes and stories  
Make the club work all seem fun;  
And the singing of the songs  
Helps to pass the time along,  
'Till we're sitting in the shade  
And we're drinking lemonade,  
At the Reno Capper meeting.

that a little neglect would make no difference in a week or so anyway.

But when you consider that Joe and Tom and Merlin and Kenneth all have just about as good stock as yours, and that each of them is reading everything he can get on approved methods of hog raising, and that the next time the club meets, each will be telling how much his pigs are gaining every day, your sporting blood courses thru your veins a little faster, and the first thing you know you are singing or whistling as you carry a pail of water in each hand, and your thoughts are running something like this: "Then I'll just throw out my chest and I'll say, 'Boy, you've made some pretty good records but looky here at these figures. That's what my pigs are doing!'"

And the same thing is true with the girls. You just simply won't allow Florence or May or Marjorie or Opal to produce better chickens than yours. Why, you'll beat 'em if you have to miss a birthday party. And that's saying a lot, isn't it? But then, if you get more fun from confing out ahead in this chicken raising game, what's the difference?

But if the actual caring of projects becomes fun, what can you say of club picnics? Nearly every organized team has had, or is planning for, a joint meeting and picnic. Elva Ruppe is even considering a great get-together meeting in which members from Gove, Graham, Ellis and Rush counties will come together for a rousing good time. Several invitations have come to the



Merlin Gardner, Wichita County, Says His Choice Breed of Poultry is the Rhode Island Red



Here Are Most of Us Who Attended the Club Meeting at the Home of Leo Michaelis, Paxico. Left to Right, Back Row—Mrs. Leo Michaelis, James Michaelis, Henry Guth, Mrs. Henry Guth, Mrs. J. M. Parks and Paula Jean, Mrs. C. P. Muckenthaler. Second Row—Catherine Pauly, Geraldine Guth, Genevieve Glotzbach, Florence Mock, Edna Guth, Geraldine Reding, Rosemary Muckenthaler, Mercedes Zeller, Elizabeth Mock, Lella Jane Muckenthaler. Third Row—G. C. Parks, Robert Guth, Vivina Guth, Thelma Zeller, Herbert Glotzbach, Walter Guth, Alvin Michaelis, Charles Muckenthaler. Fourth Row—Jamie Parks, Mary Ellen Michaelis, Loretta Guth, Elizabeth Guth, Harold Michaelis, J. M. Parks



### Why be satisfied with less?

Only a few years ago, Kelly-Springfield tires cost about 15% more than other makes—and people who used them found them well worth the difference.

The Kellys of today are far better tires—easier riding, more rugged and giving much greater mileage—yet they now cost no more than the makes that never ranked with Kelly.

Since it costs no more to buy the best, why be satisfied with less?

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

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Bog spavin, thoroughpin or similar swellings cannot be cut out, but they can be reduced by using Absorbine. Treat the hock frequently with this liniment full strength. Work your horse as usual. While Absorbine reduces the swelling, it does not injure, blister or remove hair. Absorbine has been

used for 37 years with great success in all cases of sprains and lameness. Buy Absorbine at any druggist or dealer or send \$2.50 direct.

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100 BALES EVERY HOUR IS A REGULAR OCCURRENCE WITH  
**Ann Arbor Hay Balers**  
Famous everywhere for more and better bales. Patent roller folder, easy feeding, simple and strong construction. Ask your dealer, or write us for full information.  
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For Worms in Poultry

This improved method of worming poultry with medicine in an insoluble capsule, carries the correct undiluted dose to the gizzard where it is ground up like a grain of corn and the medicine emptied directly into the intestines upon the worms. Does away with all danger from absorption in crop, gullet and stomach. Rapid in use—400 per hour. Many millions used last year. Sold by dealers. Adult size \$1.75 per 100. Chick size \$1.00 per 100. Less in quantity. Samples, full details and new Poultry Book free on request.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 561 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

# What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HE maturing of the corn crop will require very favorable weather, with a warm September and a late frost. Corn planting was delayed, due to the cold, rainy month of May, and is from 10 days to two weeks late. The crop is now making good growth, but we cannot expect all favorable conditions to prevail, and there will likely be considerable damage from frost.

The freezing of corn while it is still green is very destructive because it breaks the cells of the leaves and stalks, permitting the food elements to oxidize and pass off in the air. As for the grain, it is known as "soft corn," and is of less value. Soft corn sometimes is worth only half that of hard, mature corn.

Certainly every stock farmer should be equipped to ensile all the corn he can use as feed, especially with a season like this when there is a real danger of loss. All of this late corn can be turned to a bumper crop if properly ensiled before it is damaged by frost, and then fed to good animals.

Many experiments have been made to test out the value of ensiling corn, and all have shown that the corn plant can be turned to its most valuable end by this method. To ensile the crop means to save all, and in many cases, to double its value.

Recently the Ohio Experiment Station made this the subject of a test. It found that where the corn was properly ensiled it gave more than twice the value an acre in the production of beef. In other words, the value of the crop can be doubled when put in the silo. Farmers who complain about poor returns from their corn should consider this matter of utilizing the valuable stalks and leaves, which make up nearly 40 per cent of the crop.

With the lateness of the crop and using average dates for our first killing frost, we can expect a big loss this fall, and certainly stock keepers would do well to make preparations for saving what late corn they can.

Lincoln, Neb. A. L. Haecker.

## Good Old World, Anyway

As C. H. Wise suggests in a recent article in Kansas Farmer, many farmers would be in better circumstances if they would use better judgment at times. But it is a pretty good old world after all. There are other occupations I could follow, but I am a farmer because I like it.

Garnett, Kan. J. A. Kibbe.

## A Valuable Article

We read with great interest the article you wrote about the breeding methods we use on our farm. We must compliment you on the way you prepared this, as you brought out a good many ideas that should be of help to many readers of the Kansas Farmer.

Roy M. Taylor.

Manchester, Kan.

## Some Kind Words

We think a great deal of the Kansas Farmer, and obtain much helpful information from it.

Erie, Kan. Verne V. Payne.

## Give Hogs a Chance!

There is a great deal of mange among the hogs this spring. It is estimated that nine out of 10 herds are affected. The surest cure for it is the lime-sulfur solution—the same one the fruit men use for spraying. For hogs, use 1 gallon of the commercial solution to 30 gallons of water. Or if you cannot get liquid lime-sulfur, buy 3 pounds of the powder for the 30 gallons of water. The water should be warmed to 110 or 115 degrees. The young pigs can be dipped in a barrel by hand. For the older ones, a dipping vat will have to be provided.

These mangy young pigs will not do any good until they are rid of the mange tick. If they are not cleaned up, they will prove money losers when they go to market. A recent shipment of many hogs to the Kansas City market was docked \$1.50 a hundred because of the trouble. This would have paid for a lot of dipping.

Most of the scours in young shotes this spring has been caused by moldy corn. Where corn has been handled

carelessly, the excessive moisture this year has caused a lot of mold. Where this moldy corn has been fed to pigs, severe losses have resulted. See that your spring litters get only best quality corn.

Wheat at 80 cents a bushel is better and cheaper feed than shorts at \$1.65, or bran at \$1.50. Shorts would have to come down to \$1.30 and bran to around a dollar before they would compare with ground wheat at 80 cents a bushel.

There is plenty of low grade wheat in the state, which should be used for hog feed. Get some of it, grind it and give your pigs the benefit. Mix 2 quarts corn chop to 1 of ground wheat, in a self-feeder, and provide some kind of pasture and all the skim milk they can drink. This will put the pigs on an early market. If you do not have milk, fill your self-feeder with a mixture of 60 parts corn chop, 30 parts ground wheat, and 10 of tankage. If you think tankage is too high priced, substitute cottonseed or linseed meal for half of it.

A. B. Kimball.

Smith Center, Kan.

## To Boost Wheat Growing

Carrying a program of diversification with special stress on economical production of wheat, the Union Pacific

Farm Special will visit 14 counties in the Wheat Belt from July 29 to August 3. Four coaches of the special will be devoted to educational exhibits dealing with balanced farming for the Kansas Wheat Belt.

From a speaking platform equipped with amplifiers, farm and home specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural College and outstanding leaders prominent in advancing state and national agricultural work will present their views on putting into practice the "improved farming program" offered from the train.

"Like city people, farmers and their families want a great deal more now than they formerly did. In most instances the only way that increased wants can be satisfied is thru increased earnings," declares F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in commenting on and endorsing the Wheat Belt Program. "Farmers increase their earnings by cutting down their costs of production, by reducing the losses from insect depredations and from diseases of plants and animals, and by better business practices both in production and in marketing."

Aboard the Farm Special will be carried panel exhibits and working demonstrations emphasizing a balanced farm program for Kansas Wheat Belt farms, why pure seed of adapted varieties, wheat marketing, early seed-bed preparation, insect control, smut

control as demonstrated by a Four-H club team, and water for the home and sewage disposal.

The running of the special train over the network of Union Pacific lines in Central and Western Kansas is but another step in advancing the five-year Wheat Belt Program introduced to farmers and homemakers of the state in 1925. Last year wheat festival days were held in many of the wheat growing counties.

Co-operators backing the program are the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, Union Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, International Harvester Company of America, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce, Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Dairy Association, county farm bureaus, and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

This is the schedule for the morning, afternoon and night meetings: July 29, Ellsworth, Wilson and Russell; July 30, Hays, Ellis and Wakeeney; July 31, Quinter, Oakley and Winona; August 1, Sharon Springs, Colby and Hoxie; August 2, Hill City, Plainville and Natoma; August 3, Luray, Lincoln Center and Salina.

The thing that counts most is not crop acres but more profit to the acre.



"I've used all kinds of tires—and driven over all kinds of roads—and from now on I'm sticking to Millers. Looks like the set on my car never will wear out."

WM. H. JANSSEN

# "from now on I'm Sticking to Millers"

**T**HESE letters we get right along from farmers mean much to us. If you will follow the advice of the farmer himself, it will mean much to you.

Being one of America's great host of farmers, you know — better than any other business man — the real importance of good tires. After all is said and done, you're looking for one result—mileage.

Millers get their best chance to prove the "stuff they're made of" meeting the day after day grind of hard farm service. They show up best where the roads are worst and the service hardest.

We want you to follow the example of Wm. Janssen when you need tires. You'll stick to Millers because they'll stick to you. What hundreds of farmers say of Miller Tires *must* be true.

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*Wm H Janssen*  
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## Farm Crops and Markets

### The Movement of Kansas Grass-Fat Cattle to Market Has Been Started

**H**ARVESTING is the big job in Kansas these days. Corn is making an excellent growth, and cultivation has been rushed, on farms where all the available man-power has not been required for harvest. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in Southern Kansas. New potatoes are available from local production over practically all the state. Hay crops and pastures are in excellent condition; the movement of grass-fat cattle to market already has been started.

**Atchison**—A good deal of hay has been spoiled this year by rains. Corn is very lively, but is growing fairly well. Harvest is here, and farm work is "all piled up." Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 25c; cream, 41c; hens, 20c; corn, 78c; wheat, 90c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barton**—Farmers have been quite busy with harvest. The soil contains ample moisture and crops are doing well. Wheat, 87c; yellow corn, 75c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 24c, 22c and 19c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Wheat will make a fairly good crop, but it will not be so large as had been expected, due to heavy rainfall in the latter part of June. The excessive rainfall at that time also did some damage to corn. Pastures are in fine condition. Corn, 76c; cream, 43c; eggs, 23c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne**—The weather has been favorable for the growth of crops, and the folks have made good progress with their farm work. The first cutting of alfalfa was put up with little damage from rain. Corn is making a rapid growth. Harvest likely will start in about a week; the small grain crops should produce good yields. Most of the fields of corn and beans have good stands, except where the rains washed out the plants. Butterfat, 42c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18c; springs, 20c to 24c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—We have been having a great deal of rain, which has delayed corn cultivation somewhat, although the crop is doing well. Wheat is filling very well. Oats will produce larger than average yields. Gardens and potatoes have made a fine growth. Wheat, 81c; corn, 70c to 75c; oats, 45c; cream, 44c; eggs, 20c to 26c; hens, 25c to 27c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Coffey**—We have had ample rains recently, and the soil contains plenty of moisture. Wheat is producing only fairly good yields; there was considerable winter-killing. A windstorm did some damage here a few days ago. Fancy eggs, 26c; heavy hens, 19c; butterfat, 43c.—M. L. Griffin.

**Elk**—Harvest is finished and threshing has been started. Wheat will make a light yield, owing to too much wet weather. Oats are fairly good. The alfalfa is making a fairly good growth, but it is weedy. Corn is small, and it needs more sunshine. The hay crop will be below average.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Finney**—The weather has been cool, with some moisture. Combines are in action. Corn and the sorghum crops are doing well, as the soil contains plenty of moisture. There has been ample labor this year to supply harvest needs. Some early fruit is ripening. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Franklin**—Corn is making a fine growth, and most of the fields have good stands. Fruit crops and the gardens are doing well. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is making good gains. Early peaches are ripening. Roads are in good condition. Some new farm buildings are being erected. Farm help is rather scarce. Everything sells well at public sales. We are hoping that our county will be very well represented on the Jayhawker Tour to the Northwest, which starts August 11 from Kansas City. Oats, 40c; wheat, 80c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 20c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Graham**—We had a few hot days the latter part of June that did some damage to the wheat. Harvest has started. Corn is making an excellent growth. Wheat, 85c; corn, 75c; cream, 42c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Welty.

**Greenwood**—Farmers have been busy in wheat harvest, and in cultivating corn, some of which is rather weedy. Cattle would have made better gains in June if there had been less rain. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 42c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—Wheat filled rather poorly; much of the straw fell down, due to the fungus and rust. The recent rains did some damage to the oats and alfalfa. Wet fields delayed the start of the combines somewhat. Help is plentiful. Livestock is doing well.—Mrs. W. A. Lubke.

**Harvey**—A 2½-inch rain here last week delayed harvest for two days. The rain was not needed, as a wet harvest is always dreaded by farmers. Most of the corn is in fine condition, and is growing rapidly. Wheat, 86c; corn, 80c; oats, 43c; flour, \$1.30; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; bread sold by "trust buster" dealers, four loaves for 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Farmers have been quite busy with harvest. Corn is from two to four weeks late, but is making a rapid growth. The second crop of alfalfa is growing rapidly. Early potatoes are being dug. Pastures are in fine condition. There is plenty of farm help.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—The weather has been pleasant and very favorable for harvesting, haying, the cultivation of row crops and spring plowing; all of this farm work has been under way. The soil contains ample moisture. A considerable acreage of cane has been planted. Pastures are in fine condition. Corn chop, \$1.90; shorts, \$1.50; bran, \$1.25.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whiteslaw.

**Lane**—Harvest is the main job these days, and in general the conditions have been very favorable for this work.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lyon**—Harvest has been the big job here recently. Wheat heads were good, and there also was a heavy growth of straw. Rains have delayed farm work somewhat.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—We have had a good deal of rain recently. Cattle and hogs are selling at very satisfactory prices. Corn needs working. Considerable corn is being moved to market. Corn, 83c; wheat, 87c; eggs, 25c; cream, 44c; hogs, \$10.70; potatoes, \$1.—J. D. Sees.

**Ness**—Harvesting is the main farm job; wheat yields are fairly good. A considerable

acreage of the wheat is being put into the swath for the combine. Corn is doing well; there is a good stand of kafir and the other sorghums.—James McHill.

**Pawnee**—Farmers are busy with their harvest. Wheat yields will be much smaller than last year, due to various causes, such as Hessian fly, straw worm, wet weather and dry, hot winds. "Lots of straw" and little grain will be the rule on many fields. Alfalfa, grass and the feed crops are making a satisfactory growth.—E. H. Gore.

**Republic**—A few days of sunshine have been very helpful so far as field work, especially cultivating and harvesting, goes. Corn is very weedy, and some fields have a poor stand. Wheat and oats will produce good yields. Gardens are doing well. A considerable amount of corn has been sold recently, since the rise in price came.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rice**—Farmers have been very busy with wheat harvest; yields are lower than had been expected. The hot weather came suddenly, and dried out instead of matured the grain. A splendid rain a few days ago put the soil in fine condition for corn and other crops. The cherry crop is being picked. Alfalfa is in fine condition, and it will soon be ready for the second cutting. Wheat, 91c; eggs, 22c; cream, 41c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—We have been having plenty of hot weather recently, and corn and alfalfa have been making a better growth. Farmers have been harvesting wheat. The oats crop is rather short. The alfalfa crop was better than expected. Pastures are supplying plenty of grass this year. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hogs, \$10.90.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Rooks**—Wheat has been damaged considerably by the heat and high winds of

the last few days; many heads are only half filled, and the yields will be much smaller than had been expected. A good many combines have been purchased this year. Corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth, as the heat was just what they needed, after the cold, backward spring. Quite a bit of new corn has been moved to market recently, at around 75 cents a bushel. Wheat, 83c; cream, 42c; eggs, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Spring crops and the pastures have been doing very well. Harvest is in "full blast" with combines and everything; the folks started harvesting last week with binders. The crop ripened slowly, due to cool weather. Wheat, 91c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

**Smith**—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and crops are doing well. Farmers have been quite busy with harvest this week. Some hail damage, about 10 per cent, was reported from several communities over the county, caused by a storm a few days before harvest. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well. Corn, 73c; wheat, 80c; cream, 42c; eggs, 23c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wallace**—Barley and wheat are beginning to need rain, but they have not been injured yet. Corn and the row crops are much behind the usual growth, due to the cold, wet spring. Corn will not be laid by until after harvest.—Everett Hughes.

### A Profit From Waste

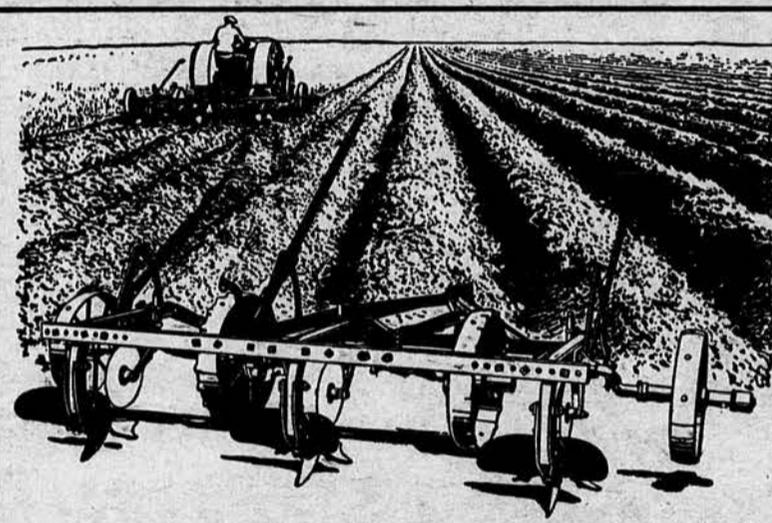
(Continued from Page 10)

farmer must select, grade and standardize his crop. The farm co-operatives are grading and standardizing as never before, but the more careful the grading and the higher the standards, the more of the product that must go into the column of by-products and be handled accordingly.

In the case of many of the fruits, the good sound fruits among the off-grades are, with good management,

processing and salesmanship, finding great outlets in the form of pure crushed-fruit beverages, jams, jellies and preserves, and as ingredients in confections, candies and ice creams. People buy pure fruit juices as beverages in great quantities and pay well for them, when they can get them. For years our Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has been urging the fruit growers to develop the possibilities of the pure fruit-juice beverage business, and endeavoring to solve the problems involved in keeping the juices sweet and fresh for considerable periods after extraction. The beverage possibilities in the juices are illustrated by the fact that one man in one of our large cities pays \$14,000 a month rent for a single business room in which to serve the pure juices of the orange, lemon, grapefruit and lime.

As I have tried to show, much progress is being made in the development of new ways of utilizing the off-grade products and the by-products of our farms. Much more can be done. The time is not so far away when the organized farmer, with science and manufacturing and commercial skill at his command, will make the off-grade fruits, vegetables and grain and crop residues of today play very important parts in giving diversity and stability to our agriculture. Thus will he help solve the problem of surplus and enhance the financial returns from agriculture as a business. Work of this character is especially within the field



## You Reduce Your Costs When You Increase Capacity

THREE rows at a time every trip across the field—about thirty-five acres a day—that's one man's capacity with the

### John Deere No. 631 Listing Plow

The John Deere No. 631 has the strength that means absolute field dependability. It has the features that mean satisfactory work in any field condition with a minimum of attention from the operator.

The John Deere works at even depth at all times—gauge wheels positively maintain uniform depth of all three bottoms. No tilting or tipping with the No. 631.

The new-style heavy-duty power lift has the strength

and simplicity that insure better every-day operation and longer life.

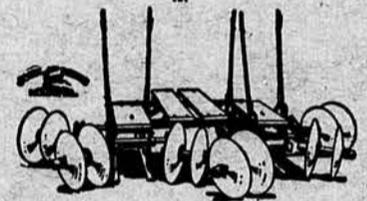
John Deere lister bottoms—like the world famous John Deere plow bottoms—are famous for clean scouring, long wear, and good work. Beams have exceptional clearance—they will not clog in trashy conditions.

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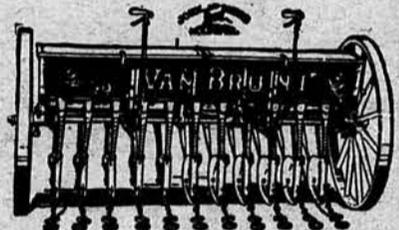
Your John Deere dealer will show you the John Deere No. 631 Listing Plow. For free folder, write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet No. EI-211.

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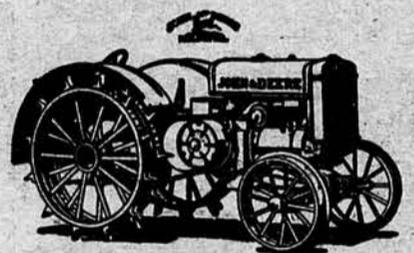
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



John Deere Three Row Ridge Burster puts ridge bursting in line with three-row listing. It's the sturdy ridgeburster with features you want.



John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill with the Adjustable Gate Force Feeds, is famous for accurate planting at uniform depth. Seed is protected until it reaches the bottom of the furrow.



The John Deere gives you everything you want in a tractor—adaptability, power, economy, light weight, simplicity, accessibility and ease of operation—and all of these features over a long period of time.



# POST Toasties is called "The Wake-up Food"



because its crisp, delicious flakes bring you quick new energy



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## Sunday School Lesson by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHEN the young man Ezekiel was called to be a prophet and minister, he was under no illusions about it. The soft side of his calling was not painted. He knew what he was getting into. "But the house of Israel will not hearken unto thee, for they are of a hard forehead, and of a stiff heart. Behold, I have made thy face hard against their faces, and thy forehead hard against their foreheads." Usually the prophet was not a priest. The priest attended to the duties of the house of worship and went thru all the rites and ceremonies connected with the ritual, while the prophet was the thinker who analyzed the national conditions, and pointed out the moral weaknesses or crimes of his people. The prophet was the surgeon who was always cutting and gashing, in order that he might bind up and heal. Hence the priest usually was popular, while the prophet was very often unpopular. People do not like to be told of their badness and crookedness, even by an eloquent man.

But Ezekiel was both prophet and priest, for the simple reason that he and his people were far from home, in exile, and he was trying to do everything possible for the comfort and encouragement of his people. "He labored to cultivate among his countrymen the temper of humility, of personal repentance, of confidence in Jehovah's mercy." The priestly part of his work was no doubt not so hard. But the prophetic part! How would you like to stand week after week and try to encourage and hearten a people that had been conquered in war, and carried hundreds of miles away to a foreign land, and were never to return? It must have been a heart breaking experience for the young man, and no doubt he became gray and bent under pretty fast.

And yet his work was amazingly beautiful, for he was building where his work was desperately needed. "The seer, what is he? Is he not just the man who sees deeper than others, more clearly than others; sees right into the heart of things; one who from his knowledge of the great spiritual forces at work in the world can predict how they will act, what results will come from this action? This it is which has made the prophets the great moral authorities of the world. Whether teaching in Judea, in Greece, in Germany, in England, the men of the spirit have had practically one message. They have stood, all of them, for a kingdom of God, for a rule of righteousness, for the supremacy of the spirit over the flesh, for the rule of love, for the final triumph of goodness." So speaks the late J. Brierley, who was himself a prophet.

The prophet is the man who has aroused the world from ignoble sleep, and set it to inquiring the way to higher and better ways of living. The prophet is the man who laid the foundations of the church in every land, who has restored faith and righteousness after periods of moral decay.

Naturally, as I have remarked, the prophet is not always popular. People do not like to be reminded of their badness. And so oftentimes this man, whether he be a Hebrew, or a Greek, or a Frenchman or an American, is thoroly disliked while alive, and is honored after he is dead. We Americans have had prophets, and good, great souls they were. Take the late Walter Rausenbusch. He was a college professor who saw into the heart of this feverish Twentieth Century life of ours, with its speed, its machinery, its vast business enterprises that make some rich while they maim others and cast them aside; with its deification of the dollar. When the war came, Rausenbusch was so shocked and grieved over the savagery of nations that go by the name of Christian, that it killed him. The late Bishop Brent, who died but a few weeks ago, was another American prophet. Brent was a man of international mind. He fought with the intensity of a beast of prey, and with the devotion of a martyr, for the abolition of the opium traffic, which is debauching millions of Americans and Europeans. He was one of the leaders also in the agitation against international ill will, which leads to war. Said he recently, "It is because I believe in the sanctity

of the nation and the magnificence of patriotism; it is because I believe youth can best serve the nation and mankind by living for duty rather than dying for it, that I reaffirm my belief that the Christian church, if it be so minded, can, in the name of Christ, rule out war and rule in peace within a generation. I may be a fool, but I am God's fool." Does not that sound a good deal like one of the prophets of old?

Ezekiel believed that social and collective goodness must begin in individual goodness. He believed in conversion, if you like that word better. "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean," said he. "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and give you a heart of flesh." To be a true shepherd of souls is anything but easy. It is the hardest kind of work. But it is rewarding work, tho the rewards are not of money. But many of the rewards of life cannot be paid with money. But this is not meant as an excuse for those church members who give a pittance to the church and keep the preacher poor.

Lesson for July 7—A Prophet Pastor. Ezekiel 3:4-11 and 24:15-18. Golden Text, Eze. 33:11.

### Safety First on Farms

Since time began, the principle of "safety first" has had three enemies. One is the desire men have to "take a chance" and see what happens. A second is carelessness and the third is thoughtlessness.

Altho manufacturers of farm equipment have made many improvements in recent years to make their products safer, more reliable and more dependable, it is still and always will be important for operators to exercise care and precaution in their use. D. A. Milligan of the Illinois Experiment Station has outlined the following list of "safety first" suggestions which he believes would be helpful in preventing injuries and accidents:

- Don't walk behind horses when they are pulling hard. A singletree, trace or double-tree might break and strike the driver.
- Don't place yourself in such a position when working on machinery that you would be injured if the horses moved. The most trusted horse might take a step. Only a second is required to drop the traces.
- Don't rely on clutches while working on or around implements which are attached to or are driven by a tractor. Place the gear shift lever in neutral so if the clutch should engage no harm is done.
- Don't attempt to make adjustments on tractors while they are moving. You might lose your balance or slip.
- Don't reach around moving power machinery wearing gloves with large cuffs or with jacket or coat unbuttoned.
- Don't reach across a moving saw or work around one with refuse lying under your feet.
- Don't stand in the line of movement of pulleys or wheels. A wheel or belt might break, or an attachment might loosen and be thrown.
- Don't operate high-speed emery wheels without a shield over the emery wheel. Keep your eyes above the work being ground and wear goggles.
- Don't stand beside or hold wire while it is being stretched. It might break.

### Greater Use of Trucks?

The development of organized motor truck systems for transporting perishable farm commodities to markets from producing regions within a radius of 250 miles and for distributing produce from large markets to smaller towns within a similar area, is predicted by marketing officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The establishment of motor trucking systems as feeders to railroad concentration points for long hauls is also regarded as a possibility.

### Will Interest Poultrymen

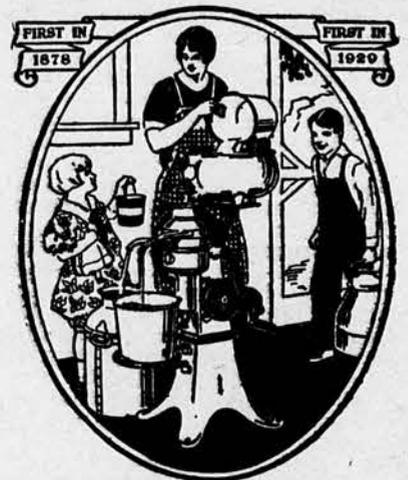
Farmers' Bulletin No. 849-F, Capons and Caponizing, and No. 1,541-F, Feeding Chickens, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Free Fair List Ready

The premium list of the Kansas Free Fair for 1929 may be obtained on application to A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Central National Bank Building, Topeka.

Good seed and a good seedbed are more important than planting by the moon.

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Dept. 2-B, Exira, Iowa

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### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

We have had another week of growing weather, and we farmers have been making good use of our time in the fields tending our corn and trying to get that task as far out of the way as possible before harvest arrives. Corn is about three weeks later than normal in getting a start this year, but with few exceptions is off to a clean start. It being somewhat smaller than usual for this season gives the farmers a better chance to give it the proper cultivation, even tho a part of it will have to be done after harvest.

Our corn planted on fall plowing with the tractor is up taller than that we planted the week before in the old hog lot with the team. The way it is growing off it appears now as if this field will have to be laid by first.

Pastures and meadows are in the best of condition, and all livestock are growing fine. Farmers who expect to sell grass fed cattle can do so early if they so desire.

This has been a rather backward season for oats, on account of the cool, wet weather. I noticed, however, that the few fields I saw below town yesterday were fine. My brother-in-law's field on the creek bottom stands up over 3 feet tall, and is well headed out. It should yield a heavy crop.

Vacation time has come, and my brother's children are here again from Chicago to spend the summer and are having the time of their lives. They have been doing quite a bit of horse-back riding, and are keeping the pony busy most of the time. They say men who have stables in Chicago and keep horses for riding purposes charge \$1 an hour for the use of their horses, and consequently they have had to cut that out of their recreation list! The 12-year old boy was up and had about 3 miles to his credit and was ready for his breakfast by 6:30 the next morning after arriving, but was glad when night came, and was ready for bed early!

A cousin and her husband living in Stockton, Calif., arrived here last week. They came by automobile over the northern route thru Southern Wyoming and Southern Nebraska, traveling a distance of 1,751 miles from their home to Smith Center. They report crops and weather about the same as here mostly all the way from the West. Her husband drove on thru to Southern Illinois to visit his folks, and reports that thru most of Missouri and in Illinois he saw many fields where no corn had been planted, on account of too much moisture. Under the very best conditions the late planted fields are bound to produce a lot of soft corn, which will create a better demand for stock hogs, feeder cattle and sheep.

They say that the frost got all their peaches and apricots in that section of California this spring, but they will have an abundance of grapes, raisins and fruits of that kind. They report the roads as being in fine condition, and that this is a fine time for traveling, even tho it is a little early in the mountains.

### 'Rah for High Producers

Dairy breed associations in the United States are overlooking an important means of improving their respective breeds in keeping their herds books closed to the many unregistered high-producing cows of excellent type, according to O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. Speaking before the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association in Philadelphia recently, Mr. Reed suggested the desirability of the national breed associations giving "some study to setting up a system of registry which will permit entering in the herds books unregistered animals that have reached a high degree of purity for a high level of production."

Mr. Reed admitted this suggestion might seem like "rank heresy to those who have not thought the proposition thru," but he called attention to the fact that all cattle now registered sprang from the common herd. Moreover, he cited figures showing the very slight difference existing between the production of unregistered and registered commercial herds today.

Of 100,000 cows tabulated by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, 70,000 were grades and 30,000 were registered. The grades, he said, produced 7,124 pounds

of milk and 284 pounds of butterfat a year on the average, while the registered cattle averaged 7,878 pounds of milk and 303 pounds of butterfat, a difference of only 754 pounds of milk and 19 pounds of butterfat in favor of the registered cattle.

There are many unregistered animals of great productive capacity and excellent type in the United States today that could be made use of in our breeding operations with profit, he said. A system of registering such animals has plenty of backing, and it can be made genetically sound. Great Britain, Holland and other countries famous for their fine herds and flocks have used such a system in the past, and still follow the practice of admitting animals that have three to five top crosses of registered sires. In discussing the plan, Mr. Reed pointed out that it would not mean an immediate wholesale registration of grade cattle. If only three top crosses were required for the registration of females and all first calves in the crosses were females, which is improbable, he stated, it would take 10 years to get a female registered in the herd book.

"In connection with this possible system of registering animals of unregistered origin it should be recognized," Mr. Reed said, "that we now have a method of breeding whereby it is possible to develop animals that are pure in their inheritance for a high level of production. In our herd improvement associations today the owners of grade and unregistered herds are used proved sires to an increasing extent—sires that have demonstrated their ability to sire high production uniformly. Should the owners of grade herds continue to use proved sires for several generations, and they certainly will, it is entirely probable that eventually they will have herds that are pure in their inheritance for high production. Is it not more important to the welfare and continued progress of any breed that such herds from unregistered origin, as may have fixed an inheritance for a high level of production in this manner, be made eligible

to registration than that so-called purebred cattle that are not pure in their inheritance for a high level of production be carried on as registered animals?"

In this connection Mr. Reed commended the Holstein-Friesian Association for the recently adopted plan of Herd Improvement Registry, which provides for the cancellation of registration certificates of inferior and unprofitable producers.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that for the same time and money invested, no other line of work offers as great a possibility for improvement of the breed as does the Herd Improvement Registry. The 568 cows whose registration papers have been cancelled during the year represent more than 10 per cent of the cows that have completed their year's records. I believe it is safe to conclude that you will find this same percentage of inferior cows in those herds that have not yet been tested under this system. If all inferior registered Holstein cows were eliminated, I believe it would result in an increased value, price and popularity of Holstein cows.

"Another definite result that will accrue from the test under this system," Mr. Reed pointed out, "will be the proving of herd sires in an efficient manner. In the past some of the so-called 'proved' sires have been proved thru advanced registry records where too often only the best daughters were tested, and no records were made of the poor daughters. As a result of these methods, wrong interpretations have been placed on the pedigrees of registered cattle, often with disastrous consequences. While the proving of sires is to my mind one of the great advantages of Herd Improvement Registry, it will take some time to obtain as definite results along this line as have been obtained this year in the cancellation of registration papers of poor cows, but eventually this feature will be of the greatest importance to the future upbuilding of your breed."

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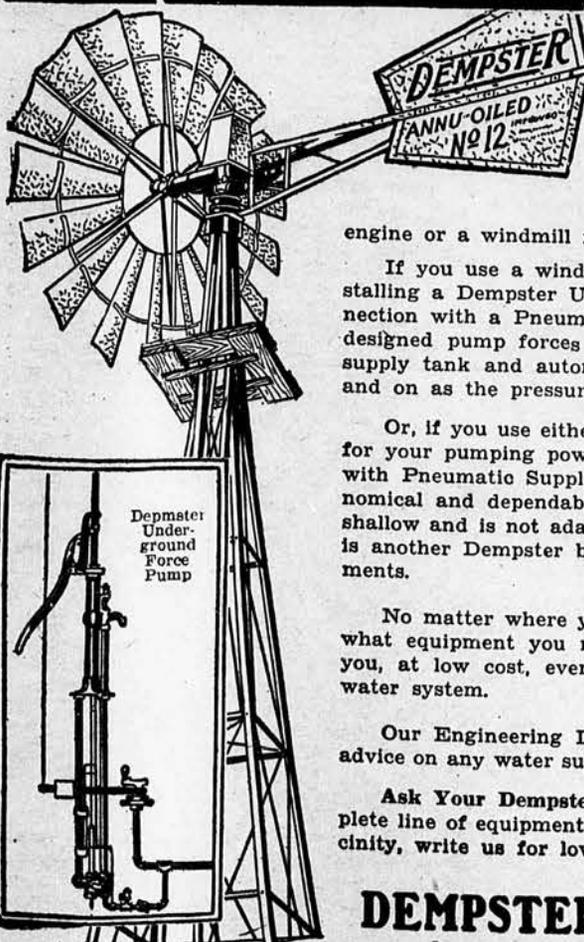
on famous Buckeye "Crib with the Steel Rib." Built double-strength of prime quality galvanized steel—no seconds. Safe, durable, economical protection—pays for itself in one year. Storm and rat proof. Easily moved without twisting out of shape. Lasts a lifetime—bins now in use 15 years.



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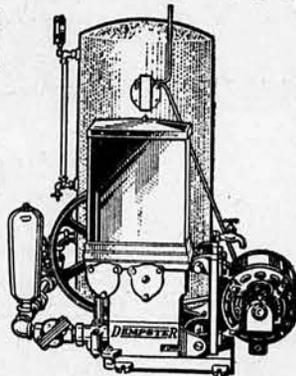
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*The Flour That Satisfies!*

## LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR

# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Folks Told Jewell That Poultry Wouldn't Pay But He's Making Good Net Profits

**O**VER-PRODUCTION? Not on your life! The day when there will be too many poultry flocks in Kansas isn't in sight and won't be for a long, long time." Those emphatic ideas came from John Jewell, who specializes in raising poultry in Osage county. When he started in the game five years ago folks were saying that over-production had taken all the profits out of the business. Jewell didn't believe it. The result is that he made money the first year. Things turned out better the second year. Here it is well after the end of the fifth year, and heading into his sixth, and still he makes money.

So the conclusion is that any farm family can expect to make some money if they maintain a good producing flock, feed them well, cull carefully, and provide good housing. Of course, Mr. Jewell plays the game differently than the average farmer. He specializes in selling baby chicks, hatching eggs and market eggs. He also sells mature pullets at \$1.25 each. He disposed of between 400 and 500 in this manner last year. Being in the business, the cost of baby chicks is low to him—lower, perhaps, than it would be for the average farmer. That is the reason hatcheries, for example, can sell day-old chicks at about what it would cost the farmer to produce and hatch his own.

The pullet business is an interesting feature—selling them mature. Here is a place where folks can get the best kind of producers without going thru all the trouble of buying or hatching baby chicks and growing them. He figures it costs 60 cents to develop a bird to laying age. He talks in thousands of baby chicks and eggs, where the average farmer talks dozens, but again that is his business. The flock on the farm is only a good sideline. And here is another thing. Mr. Jewell buys every bit of feed consumed by chicks and layers and makes a good profit. The average farmer has it on Mr. Jewell because he can produce so much of the feed at home. There must be some profit in the poultry business, else so many sensible folks wouldn't go into it.

When they were about a month old I turned them out to go by themselves, and at 6 weeks I put them in a hog pasture with running water. From then on they just fed on grass.

On June 22, I picked them, and continued picking them every six weeks regularly until August 27. At this time I had 6 pounds of feathers worth \$1 a pound. At this time I started to feed them all the corn they could eat, which was a very small amount. About Thanksgiving time I sold three of them at \$1.75 each, making a total of \$5.25 plus \$6 for feathers, which made \$11.25. I had three left for breeding purpose for this year. I am going to try harder this year, as it takes no equipment and so little feed. Also I have convinced my husband there is good money in raising geese.

Mrs. R. P. Sprague.  
Colony, Kan.

### Most Profit From Eggs

Sanitation is the first step to success in poultry raising. Scatter lime frequently in buildings and on the ground in yards and runs. Disk or plow the ground when convenient. Drain all wallows and mud puddles, and don't let chickens drink stagnant water. Keep plenty of grit and oyster shell before the birds at all times. Give the flock fresh clean water every day. When the days get chilly I give them lukewarm water to drink. I use a 10-gallon milk can for a water fountain.

To make a fountain, take a 10-gallon milk can and with a 10-penny nail drive a hole thru the neck of the can. Put on the lid and invert the can in a shallow pan, set on a block of wood or box about a foot from the floor. This keeps the water clean, cool in summer and warm in the winter. Keep mash in the feeders all the time.

I prefer the White Leghorns as they mature in a few months. Pullets hatched in April will begin laying in November, and continue laying until the next summer. The most profit is from eggs.

My biggest problem was how to get rid of mites. Three years ago I learned of Carbolineum, one application a year. Since using it I never have seen any mites. With a small paint brush paint under perches, edges of dropping boards and nests. Mites will not stay where there is any odor of the Carbolineum.  
Mrs. Ira Bishop.  
Fulton, Kan.

### We Raise Two Breeds

I made my flock of chickens pay by properly feeding them a mash ration, with a cracked grain added in the evening. They must have warm water at all times in winter and cool water in summer, in several containers around their feed.

My biggest problem is a lack of room for all the layers when they must be kept in on stormy days. We turn them out all other days, even when cold. I think they are not so easily affected with colds or other diseases. Their house is kept clean with clean straw. This also helps to keep it warm. Then we cull closely and often.

I like White Leghorns best for laying. I also raise White Rocks, and like these better for fries, and to sell in winter when they are a good weight and a good price. There is profit in poultry.  
Mrs. F. R. Schwartzsopf.  
Bison, Kan.

### Five Points to Watch

With a poultry flock I think there are five points to consider: Good stock, a good warm hen house, early hatched pullets, warm water in cold weather, and a variety of feeds. Last spring we hatched our chicks in March, and they started laying in October. We kept them in the hen house most of the time during November and December, and we got more eggs during those two months, when prices were fairly high, than we ever did before.  
Mrs. W. A. Schlup.  
Strong City, Kan.

**Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.**

**GEHL**  
LOW SPEED  
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Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved shear cut insures clean cutting.

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Freight paid within 1,000 miles of K. C. Don't buy a new roof. Don't even patch it! If your roof is leaky, warped or falling, apply SHELTEROOF now with brush or sprayer. Send for free descriptive folder—“Never Too Late To Mend”, Address:

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361 Union Station Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**GRAIN BINS HEAVY BUILT**

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LATEST IMPROVEMENTS  
HEAVY GALVANIZED STEEL  
Write for Free Illustrated Booklet  
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500 Bushel PREPAID FREIGHT 1000 Bushel  
**\$85.50** Missouri, Kansas, Okla., Neb. **\$126.00**  
KANSAS CITY STEEL PRODUCTS CO.  
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**BREEDERS SUPPLY COMPANY**  
Dept. E.  
Council Bluffs, Iowa

**Must Keep Things Clean**

We raise Single Comb English White Leghorns. We don't have to hatch them so early as the heavier kinds to get them to lay in early fall and winter while eggs are high.

Our big bunch of chickens comes in April. We line the inside of our brooder house with cardboard boxes that we get from town, put a good layer of clean, dry dirt on the floor and get the brooder going about 24 hours before taking baby chicks to the brooder.

We put glass cloth in the big openings to let in light. For hens we use the garage and put the car in a shed in the barn. That way we manage to keep a hundred more hens. We feed a mixed mash and corn at night and kafir in the head in the morning for scratch feed. We feed plenty of sour, separated milk, clean water and oyster shells. Keeping everything clean pays the biggest profit of all.  
Thayer, Kan. Louisa Daugherty.

**Geese Pay Me Well**

My husband always was opposed to geese, but I had thought I would like to try them out. My neighbor gave me a setting of eggs last spring that hatched six nice fluffy goslings and I raised every one. I took them to the front yard on the bluegrass and gave them a mother hen, which I tied to a brick, so when they got cold they could run to her.

I gave these goslings just one feed a day. I mixed a small cup of corn chop, a little salt and sand with sour milk. This was set before them in a shallow pan early in the morning, and it usually was cleaned up by evening. I gave them water in another shallow pan and put a brick across the top to keep them out of it. At evening they would go to roost in an old tub turned bottom up with a section cut out so they could get inside.

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**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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1/4	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2	7.35	6.30	2 1/2	26.95	\$23.10
3/4	9.80	8.40	2 3/4	29.40	25.20
1	12.25	10.50	3	31.85	27.30
1 1/4	14.70	12.60	3 1/4	34.30	29.40
1 1/2	17.15	14.70	3 1/2	36.75	31.50
1 3/4	19.60	16.80	3 3/4	39.20	33.60
2	22.05	18.90			

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space.

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**  
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

**POULTRY**  
Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

**BABY CHICKS**  
BABY CHICKS—WHITE AND BARED Rocks and Reds, \$10.00 per 100. Assorted \$8.00, ship prepaid. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2225 Ida, Wichita, Kan.  
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.00 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 109, Parsons, Kan.  
PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM ACCREDITED FLOCKS. All large breeds, \$10. Anconas, Brown White or Buff Leghorns and Heavy Assorted, \$8. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.  
ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS—LEGHORNS \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$9; Brahmans, \$10; Assorted, \$6. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.  
BRED TO LAY CHICKS: PER 100—LEGHORNs, \$8; Bared Rocks, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability, 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.  
CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$9.00. Langshans \$10.00. Leghorns \$8.00. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.  
STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. HEAVY breeds 10c, Rose Comb Whites and Silver Laced Wyandottes 11c, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas and heavy assorted 8c, ship prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tuschauer Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. Missouri Accredited Per 100. Leghorns \$8; Bared Rocks, Anconas, \$9; White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted \$7. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Missouri.  
WHOLESALE CHICK PRICES. READY TO ship, fill your order tomorrow, 15 leading breeds. Prices 6c up. 104% live arrival. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

**Tudor's Superior Quality**  
Baby Chicks, all large breeds, 100-120.00, 50-67.00, 25-33.75. Blood-tested one cent per chick more. Leghorns, non-tested \$10.00, Blood-tested, \$11.00, Blood-tested and State Certified, \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

**DUCKS AND GEES—EGGS**  
HATCH BANKER'S EGG-LAYING GOLD Medal Mallards in July and August for February layers. Eggs only \$5.00 per 100 postpaid. Fill your incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BROWN**  
S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS, 12 weeks old cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each, immediate delivery. Millie Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**  
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 12 weeks, excellent blood lines, \$6 dozen. Mrs. Homer Inman, Walnut, Kan.

**LANGSHANS**  
WHITE LANGSHAN BABY COCKERELS guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

**MINORCAS—WHITE**  
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCA CHICKS, accredited, two weeks old, 21 cents; three weeks, 25 cents. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

**EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST**  
when you use white space around your copy. Simply make up your mind how much space you want; if an inch, cost is \$9.80; for one and one-half inches, \$14.70; two inches or more in the same proportion. Your ad set in this space measures two inches and would cost \$19.60; four insertions would cost \$78.40 per insertion.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE**  
FISHEL LARGE BONE COCKERELS from accredited "A" flock, 12 weeks old, \$1.25. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.  
WHITE ROCK RANGE COCKERELS 8 to 14 weeks. R. O. P. supervised flock, \$1.25 and up, each. Mrs. Fred Dubach, jr., Wathona, Kan.  
EIGHT TO SIXTEEN WEEK OLD COCKERELS from R. O. P. inspected flock. Yearling cocks from 200 egg dams. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

**TURKEYS**  
WE CAN STILL OFFER DAY OLD TURKEYS from our improved Mammoth Bronze turkeys at \$8 per dozen, postage paid, prompt shipment and live delivery guaranteed, ship any time up to July 15. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**  
WRITE "THE COPE'S" TOPEKA FOR cash offers on eggs and poultry.  
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

**DOGS**  
FOR SALE: SOME GOOD WOLF HOUNDS. Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.  
FOR SALE—TWO WOLF HOUNDS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Johnson, Little River, Kan.  
HUNDRED HOUNDS, CHEAP. TRIAL. Catalogue. Hundredhound Kennels, C67, Herrick, Ill.  
BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. Parents exceptional ratters, \$5.00 each. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WANTED—THREE DOZ. ESKIMO-SPIZ pups every week. Also Fox Terriers. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.  
COLLIE PUPS WHITE AND WHITE WITH marks on head. From registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, Kan.  
NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, NARURAL heelers. Males, \$8.00; Females, \$5.00. Edward Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE FEMALE, also seven eligible puppies. Males, \$15; Females, \$10. H. B. Jones, Bigelow, Kan.  
TWO OUTSTANDING SILVER GRAY GERMAN Police male pups, exceptionally well bred \$25.00 each. Pedigrees furnished. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

**RABBITS**  
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**RUG WEAVING**  
BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP. LARGE gas threshing outfit, good. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.  
FOR SALE: UNUSED 8-FOOT GREAT Plains Plows, at dealers' prices. George L. Fritz, Clay Center, Kan.  
RUMELY 17-25 TRACTOR, NEW BLOCK and Piston A 1 shape. A real belt tractor. Frank Shepard, Solomon, Kan.

FOR SALE: 25-50 AULTMAN TAYLOR and 36x56 Separator, complete outfit. Want 30x52 steel Red River separator. F. A. Brewster, Lucerne, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, COMPLETE threshing machine in good condition, 30-60 Rumely Tractor and 36-58 Case Separator. Herman Fischer, Ellinwood, Kan.  
NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 28x48 BUFFALO PITTS threshing machine separator and 20x30 Avery engine. In good condition—can be bought very cheap. Write or wire Noren Brothers, Willys-Knight Whitcomb Dealers, Superior, Nebraska.  
ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—14-32 RUMELY AND 15-30 Hart Parr Tractors in first class condition ready for work. Cheap for cash, or will trade for Sudan or Cane seed. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.  
FOR SALE: AULTMAN & TAYLOR threshing machine complete with 24 foot extension feeder, 30-60 Tractor and 36 inch cylinder separator at 1/2 value if sold at once. M. W. Bever, Rt. 1, Colby, Kan.

USED HARVESTER THRESHERS, ONE 16 foot cut No. 9 McCormick-Deering, used one year, \$1,200.00; No. 9, almost new, \$1,000.00; four Deering, sell cheap. Also used McCormick-Deering tractors. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO 16-30, TWO 20-40, ONE 12-20, TWO 20-35, ONE 15-25 Rumely Oil Pull Tractors; One 32x52, One 28x44 Rumely Wood Separators; One 2 ton Reo truck, Dual Wheels; One Reo 1 1/2 Ton Truck. All in first class condition and priced to sell. Bonham Garage, A. L. Faivre, Prop., Clay Center, Kan.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED**  
BIG MONEY SHOWING NEW LINEN-Like Tablecloth, Washes like oilcloth. No laundering. Sample free. Bestever, 673 Irving Park Station, Chicago.  
WANTED AT ONCE—RELIABLE, ENERGETIC, competent man, with car or rig, who knows farming, to sell Martin Farm Buildings on easy terms direct to farmers. No capital or investment needed. Advertising "leads" furnished. Splendid opportunity for big profits and a steady, permanent income. We show you how. Write today for details and tell us all about yourself. Martin Steel Products Co., 1911 Longview Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

**WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS**  
will make your ads stand out and stay there. Rate is \$9.80 an inch. One insertion or \$8.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.80.

**MALE HELP WANTED**  
WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room A4307, Winona, Minn.

**FARM HELP WANTED**  
WANTED: MARRIED COUPLE. MAN FOR general farm work, woman to run farm boarding-house. Apply, James Tod, Maple Hill, Kansas.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**  
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.  
PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-V, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

**SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**  
CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED, Purity 99.99%, germination 96.5%. Price 5c per lb. W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

**LUMBER**  
LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

**CORN HARVESTERS**  
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

**KODAK FINISHING**  
TRIAL ROLL SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 20c. Globe Studio, 737 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.  
TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY-tone prints 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.  
ROLL DEVELOPED 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargements on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

REAL KODAK FINISHING AT 25c PER roll; an enlargement free. Commercial Studio, Jefferson City, Mo.  
FILM DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSY ARTISTIC border prints, 25c. Sample free. Glazo Co., 400 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**AVIATION**  
AVIATION—SALARY \$18 TO \$35 A WEEK while under instruction for U. S. Government Aviation license in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, without obligation. Aero Corporation of America, Department G1, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**TOBACCO**  
TOBACCO—OLD, BETTER GRADE: 10 pounds mild smoking, \$1.50; Select, best smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.75; hand picked chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; pay for tobacco and postage on arrival; guaranteed. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

**AUCTIONEERS**  
200 AUCTION SALES \$1. AUCTIONEER Joker \$1. Enroll now for 34th August term. American Auction College, Kansas City.

**MUSKRATS**  
MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**FOR THE TABLE**  
PINTO BEANS, PARTLY CRACKED, \$5 per hundred. R. L. Flanagan, Gem, Kan.

**LIVESTOCK**  
**CATTLE**  
FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
THREE BLOCKY ANGUS BULLS, 12 TO 14 mo. Henry Wrampe, Yates Center, Kan.  
FOR GUERNSEY BULL CALVES OF choice A. R. breeding write Springdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kan.  
FOR SALE—PURE BRED BROWN SWISS Bulls. One year old. Can be registered. Bert Deng, Scott City, Kan.  
FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bulls, 6 months old, \$60 each. Four heifers. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kan.  
FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.  
FOR SALE—POLLED SHORTHORN HERD bull, Magistrate XL533,214, white, nearly pure Scotch, 21 months old, proven breeder. Price \$200. Clarence Emery, jr., Formosa, Kan.

**HOGS**  
O. I. C. BOARS, GILTS, WEANLING PIGS. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.  
CHESTER WHITE BOARS, BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.  
CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS, ONE yearling, and one fall boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND SERVICEABLE boars, registered. Also weanling pigs. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.  
O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.  
FOR SALE—BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING pigs, cholera immune. The last four years this herd has produced the Grand Champion Barrow at the Kansas Free Fair. J. M. Barnett & Son, Denison, Kan.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**  
125 SHROPSHIRE YOUNG EWES, BEN Miller, Newton, Kan.  
FOR SALE: REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, 1 and 2 years old. Also a few Reg. Shropshire ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

**Wool Co-operatives Grow**  
About 20 million pounds of wool were sold thru co-operative associations last year. There are 100 active organizations in the United States, that serve 20,000 producers.



# Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

## Who Backs the Reputation of the Oils and Greases You Buy for Your Equipment?

**R**APID wear, high depreciation, interrupted service and costly operation, according to F. B. Killian, chief of the engineering division for the Vacuum Oil Company, result from incorrect lubrication. Because of what machinery, tractors and automobiles cost, no farmer can afford to hazard his equipment with lubricants bearing an unknown reputation. Beware of opportunities to buy such oils and greases at a slight saving in the first cost. Consider the cost as related to years of economic operation of your equipment.

Use dependable lubricants. The total cost of correctly lubricating an automobile, for instance, is but from 2 to 3 per cent of the total operating and maintenance cost. The difference in cost between correct and incorrect lubrication is only about 1 per cent of the total charge. Correct lubrication, continues Mr. Killian, is the cheapest form of insurance against wear and depreciation.

There are many inferior oils on the market and there are being made concerted efforts to sell inferior oils directly to farmers in Kansas. Based on letters received by the Protective Service, the farmers who get the most satisfaction and use from their equipment, use high grade lubricants of national repute and of wide distribution. They adhere to the grades as recommended by refiners in their charts of recommendations, and find that the best oil costs less.

### Outlaw Stock Salesmen

The Protective Service has learned from the Kansas Blue Sky Department that a few companies sell their stock in this state, even after their permit to sell their stock has been cancelled.

There are two ways of protecting yourself against salesmen selling such stock, or, for that matter, protecting yourself against any investment salesman who might not be reliable.

One way is to demand satisfactory information of the agent regarding the responsibility of himself and of his company. Consider such information carefully, however, if dealing with an agent who is a stranger. Pay no money until you obtain satisfactory receipt therefor. This is a good rule to follow in any of your dealings. The time to get satisfaction is before you pay your money.

When your suspicions regarding any sort of proposition are aroused, write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. A thorough investigation will be made by this department, and a report will be sent to you free.

### Marks and Remarks



Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker Puts a Permanent Number in the Wing of Poultry. Every Marker Has a Different Number. Marker Numbers and Owners Thereof Are Registered With Every Kansas Sheriff. If Your Local Poultry Dealer Does Not Have This Marker for Sale Send His Name to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka. Help in This Way to Battle Farm Thievery in Your Community

## The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

**KANSAS**

CHOICE FARMS, Foreclosure prices, \$6 cash. Balance easy. Owner, Box 70, Wekan, Kansas.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.

1280 A. FARM-RANCH, Spring Stream. Some bottom, good grass. Rich wheat land. Old Imp. 800 till. Real place. \$22.50 Acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

ATTRACTIVE Poultry Farm and Hatchery. 14,000 egg capacity. Sales 100% local. 14 acres well improved close in. Pavement. Write for details. Reeves Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE: 232 acres Grouse Creek Bottom farm. 140 acres cultivation, good pasture. 2 sets good improvements. Family orchard. Water works 3 wells, cistern, granary, barn, 2 machine sheds. C. A. Bolack, Dexter, Kansas, Route 2.

REAL MONEY MAKING LAND 320 acres Coffey County wheat and corn land. Also 320 acre stock farm. Priced to sell. Any terms desired to right party. Ira W. Baker, National Reserve Building, Topeka, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acres, near Ottawa. 70 Bluegrass; remainder cultivation. Acetylene lights. Well, windmill. Rare bargain. \$60.00 acre. Owner ill. Give possession if wanted except land in cultivation. Landlord's share goes with farm. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE: Well improved 320 acres. One of Marshall County's best producing farms. 315 a. tillable, 155 in corn, 85 wheat, 29 oats, 15 alfalfa, 35 wild grass. Black loam soil, slightly rolling, stone free. Well with plenty of good water. 3 1/2 story frame house 16x18 with 14x16 addition. Frame barn 32x40 with 16x32 addition. Frame granary and mach. shed 24x64. Double crib and hog house. Country school on one quarter. Located 4 mi. from good market. Price \$45,000. Land carries an \$18,000 insurance co. straight loan, bearing 5% interest due March 1, 1934. Can be paid any interest paying date. Would divide and sell each quarter separately. Terms, 10% down, balance March 1, 1930. Address J. H. Moore, Oketo, Kansas.

**MOVE TO MANHATTAN**

Account of health and age am going to sell our beautiful home at 931 Leavenworth. One of Manhattan's best. Best construction built for home. 9 rooms, finished in Oak. Cut stone foundation, etc. Modern every way. Old shade. Plenty of room. SEE AND YOU WILL BUY. Address H. A. Fowler, Manhattan, Kan.

**ARKANSAS**

IF INTERESTED in fine farm lands in Northeast Arkansas where crop failures unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**COLORADO**

IMPROVED irrigated farms—Non-irrigated wheat lands; easy terms. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colorado.

**MINNESOTA**

COME to Minnesota and prosper. Farms do better here—make more money—have more enjoyment. Fertile soil—good rainfall. Fine dairying opportunities in America's leading butter state. Creameries everywhere. Farms so reasonably priced as to make investments sound and farming profitable. Send for Free Book. Ten Thousand Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association, 141C University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

**LOUISIANA**

LOUISIANA—the land of year 'round farming. Unusual opportunities for homeseekers. Low priced lands, fertile soils. Mild winters and temperate summers. Raise winter vegetables, strawberries, oranges and general farm crops, and pay for your farm on terms easier than paying rent. Good consolidated schools. Hard surfaced roads and quick transportation to market. Free literature and land listings sent on request. John T. Stinson, Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, 1717 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

**MISSISSIPPI**

ASK FOR PRICE and description of 3400 acre Plantation Stock farm. 700 acres cultivated. 2 graded roads, lasting water, 20 tenant, 2 managers houses—rural mail. M. T. Link, Owner, Bentonla, Miss.

**MISSOURI**

LAND SALE \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres Southern Missouri. Price \$300. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkswood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town price \$500. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

WHATCHA GOT TO SELL OR TRADE? I have Farms, Elevators, Hardware, Merchandise Stocks, Garages, Service anything, everywhere. Write Wranosky, Haddam, Kan.

**WANTED TO RENT**

WANTED to rent a farm furnished. Reference. J. M. Stewart, Edna, Kansas.

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND**

SEND for list Foreclosed Ranches, \$2.65 acre. Ben Brown, Florence, Colo.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

**LAND OPENING**

The Great Northern Railway serves an agricultural empire in the Northwest that abounds in opportunities for small farms and large operators to rent or purchase a farm on the most favorable terms for many years. Mortgage companies will sell on easy terms or crop payments and assist experienced industrious settlers. Minnesota has undeveloped cutover land or improved farms; fine lakes, streams, highways. Good for dairying and livestock. North Dakota is going ahead fast in grain, clover, alfalfa, livestock. A good farmer can pay for a farm in a few years. Montana has thousands of acres of new land adapted for grain and livestock. Agriculture is making fast progress in low cost production and new methods. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, have great variety of openings in grain, dairying, fruit, poultry—rich cutover or high producing irrigated land, mild climate, attractive scenery. Write for Free Zone of Plenty book giving detailed information. LOW HOME-SEEKERS RATES. E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED**

WANTED—Owner's best price on farm for sale. C. E. Metchem, Harvard, Illinois.

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT Kansas or Colorado Land for two North Missouri farms. Ruthford, 302 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale near school, who can give immediate possession. G. W. Randall, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

### Dairying, a Huge Business

BY O. J. GOULD  
State Dairy Commissioner

The day it was learned that cow's milk is a good food for man, dairying and dairy progress made their start toward the present state of scientific perfection and commercial magnitude enjoyed by Kansas dairymen.

Dairying in Kansas has progressed in the same manner that other farm activities have advanced. Kansas farmers have shown an eagerness to embrace their opportunities in milk production that is comparable to the industrious spirit displayed by farmers in other states where diversified farming offers so many plans for the farmer to expend his energy in profitable pursuits.

The "family cow" of pioneer days has developed into the "dairy herd" of today, and the "country butter," with its variety of flavors, as it was offered for sale in the early days of Kansas agricultural development, has been replaced with our present day creamery butter that is scientifically manufactured, and which carries a more uniform quality and is largely free from objectionable flavors and

odors. The production of milk, however, still is accomplished by the milking of cows, and butter still is manufactured from the milk fat produced by cows, and in this manner nature has stabilized dairying, because the raw material used in the manufacture of dairy products must be produced by the dairy herd, and the daily task of caring for the cows and milk provides a job that profitably employs many people on farms and in dairy manufacturing plants.

The increased use of dairy products is accounted for by the rapidly increased population and the knowledge that milk foods are palatable and nutritious. The drinking of whole, sweet milk and buttermilk is not the result of a fad or advertising, but because people like them and have learned of the food value they contain. Consumption of butter, cheese and ice cream, in quantities that are almost beyond comprehension, is the result of progress in the manufacture of dairy products and the offering to the public of a highly satisfactory article that is constantly in demand.

Kansas has kept pace with other agricultural states in this industry, as shown by the fact that more than 600,

600 dairy cows are milked by Kansas farmers, more than 62 million pounds of butter are manufactured every year in 115 Kansas creameries and on Kansas farms, and more than 3 1/2 million gallons of ice cream are manufactured in 120 Kansas ice cream factories. Condensed milk in excess of 48 million pounds is prepared in the seven milk condenseries located in this state, and 1 1/4 million pounds of cheese are manufactured in 31 cheese factories in Eastern Kansas.

There can be no doubt about Kansas people drinking milk, when we consider that over 4 1/4 million dollars was paid last year to Kansas farmers for market milk. In addition to millions of pounds of human food produced from milk obtained from Kansas cows, many tons of poultry and stock feed have been manufactured as by-products, such as condensed and powdered buttermilk and powdered skim milk.

The Kansan visiting in eastern cities may not know that the cream served in many of those places was produced on a Kansas farm, but it is interesting to learn that carlot shipments of sweet cream from some of our Kansas milk plants reach Washington, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, to be used in general distribution for hotel and family use.

As an example of the number of persons employed in the various branches of the Kansas dairy industry, there were licensed, last year, more than 5,000 cream station operators to handle and test the cream delivered to more than 3,000 cream buying stations licensed to operate in the state, and in addition to the volume of cream handled in this manner, there were many millions of gallons of cream shipped direct by producers to creameries in Kansas and to those in adjoining states.

It is interesting to compare the value of dairy products in Kansas for the last five years with a like period immediately preceding the enactment of the first dairy law. The total value as shown by the Board of Agriculture reports for the five years embracing 1904 to 1909 was \$46,923,328, which averages \$9,384,665 a year. In striking contrast with these figures, we find that in 1924, Kansas dairy products sold for \$31,429,000, and every succeeding year until 1928 the average increase amounted to \$1,352,000 over the preceding year, until in 1928 the value of Kansas dairy products amounted to \$38,190,000, and the total valuation for the five-year period was \$175,798,000, or an increase of 375 per cent.

Since Kansas is the leading wheat state, and ranks high in corn, alfalfa and livestock production, it may seem surprising to learn that dairying in Kansas holds fourth place in point of agricultural and livestock valuation, being exceeded only by wheat, corn and animals sold for slaughter. As a dairy state, Kansas holds ninth place in comparison with other states, and 30 million pounds of butterfat produced in Kansas is churned in adjoining states.

As dairying progressed, there arose the necessity for regulatory laws to assure the producer that his milk and cream would be accurately weighed and tested at the buying stations and manufacturing plants. These laws were intended to protect the consumer against adulteration and impurity in dairy products offered for sale. The State Board of Agriculture employs six inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the places where milk and its products are produced, handled, manufactured and sold, and to analyze such products for purity of content and accuracy of test. These inspectors have headquarters in Topeka, Manhattan, Wichita and Garden City, and devote their entire time to dairy inspection on farms and in cream buying stations and factories. The service thus rendered is intended to benefit the producer, manufacturer and consumer in such proportion as the need is apparent.

Recently there has been assigned to certain inspectors special investigational work such as market milk inspection in small cities and towns not employing a local milk inspector. This work will be conducted by a graduate veterinarian, and his services will be available in any section of Kansas where market milk patrons report there is need for such inspection.

Ice cream manufacture has increased in such proportion that it has been deemed advisable to assign an inspector to the work of investigating

conditions under which ice cream is manufactured and handled in dispensing places. This work will receive the special attention of a man well versed in the science of ice cream making.

Farmers who sell whole milk to distributors, condenseries and cheese factories are sometimes faced with the suspicion that their tests are not made in strict compliance with the law, and in contrast with this complaint, the buyers of whole milk are many times justified in their suspicion that adulterated milk is delivered to their plants. Such practices are unlawful, and both the producer and plant manager are entitled to the services of an inspector to investigate and adjust these conditions. This work is assigned to an inspector, whose investigational record assures the producers and manufacturers that fairness will be established.

Producers and buyers of dairy products are invited to communicate with the State Dairy Commissioner, State House, Topeka, when conditions justify the reporting of cases of unfairness.

### The Alfalfa Shortage

BY J. C. MOHLER

America is short of alfalfa, and serious thought is being given to supplying this deficiency in a crop that has proved the most permanently valuable of all the major crops raised in Kansas. There is no substitute for alfalfa that is "just as good." Sweet clover has been tried, and has proved itself a splendid crop in many localities. It is a biennial plant, and may be used in a more rapid rotation of crops than is profitable with alfalfa, but it lacks much of being a perfect substitute for it.

Soybeans have been tried, and, being an annual, it is available for use in an even more rapid rotation of crops, but it does not take the place of alfalfa. Both of these crops have been extensively used in an attempt to replace the alfalfa which the state has lost, by substituting something "just as good." Both are excellent crops in themselves, but as alfalfa substitutes they are only tolerably good, and a tolerably good substitute for alfalfa is much like a tolerably good egg.

Kansas common alfalfa has attained a widespread reputation for quality, both in the seed and for hay. A great market for both seed and hay has been built up, and we are now unable to supply its demands because of a reduced acreage. It would indeed be a misfortune to be obliged to give up this market after so many years in building it to its present proportions, but an even greater misfortune is possible because of failure to meet home requirements.

Kansas' dairy industry had a production value of more than 58 million dollars in 1928, and this value has been increasing at the rate of \$1,350,000 a year for the last five years, from 1924 to 1928 inclusive. This rapid increase in dairy production not only means more milk cows, but it also means better cows and better care and feeding. No crop yet discovered will take the place of alfalfa for milk production.

And the beef men need alfalfa. Now that beef cattle are on a domestic instead of an export basis in this country, quality in beef has a value. Kansas is well supplied with bluestem for summer beef making, but this lacks the fattening qualities of alfalfa for winter feeding. Kansas has the cattle, and alfalfa hay and corn will make beef, and good beef, and where these are available, but little else is needed for keeping near the top of the market at an economic cost of production.

It was formerly estimated by dealers who are in a position to know that Kansas could be depended on for at least 300 carloads of alfalfa seed a year, whereas the state's total shipment is now rated at less than 50 carloads. Alfalfa seed, especially the seed of Kansas Common, is worth money, and a little planning on the part of the average farmer would provide the farm supply of hay and also a seed crop for cash, with the threshed straw for roughness.

The area for profitable alfalfa growing in Kansas is large, covering most of the hard winter wheat belt and extending far up the valleys to the west. From this area the state once produced more than 60 million dollars worth of alfalfa in a single year, but the production is now reduced 22 1/2

million dollars for 1928. The state once harvested 1,360,000 acres of alfalfa in one year, and led all other states in acreage. In 1928 only 806,570 acres were harvested, and other states, with no better climate or soil, are in the lead and are profiting thereby. The peak of alfalfa acreage in Kansas was reached in 1915, and from this there has been a gradual decrease, until the state now has the smallest acreage since 1907.

Kansas still ranks near the top in agricultural production, but some of its marketable surplus crops meet with sharp competition by other states and other countries.

This cannot be said of alfalfa, of which there is a nation-wide shortage. This shortage is Kansas' opportunity, and there is nothing on the agricultural horizon which seems to promise better for the state's continued prosperity and agricultural rank than to get back with a combination of alfalfa, beef cattle and dairy products, which do not glut the market.

### For Livestock Men

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,437-F, Swine Production; No. 1,135-F, The Beef Calf; and No. 1,368-F, Breeding and Training Colts, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In short, our foreign policy is that we'll agree to go into the World Court if we can go in with our fingers crossed.

### THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

Elan Stanley, Howard, Winchester. 12 gauge shotgun rifle, one .38 Colt revolver with black handle, bearing initials and date purchased, and \$23 in money.

C. W. Shepherd, Lyons. Fifty Plymouth Rock hens.

L. C. Berry, Hazelton. Bridle, rope and saddle bearing the name of the Southern Saddle Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. L. Slegrist, Simpson. Dempster two-row cultivator.

William Tobias, Pratt. Fourteen Rhode Island Red hens.

A. A. McClelland, Topeka. Two gold watches, portable photograph, fountain pen, gold ring, and flashlight. Mr. McClelland, personally, offers an additional \$25 reward.

J. S. Hill, Culver. Ford car, engine number 11,416,003; license number 74-999.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson, 1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Ed Jones of Fairbury, Neb., a breeder of registered Percherons, recently sold the yearling stallion, Sunland Hightone, to Clarence Gammon of Buffalo, Wyo., for \$700. Mr. Jones is a director in the Percheron society recording association.

L. A. Poe, well known breeder of Jersey cattle, located at Hunnewell, Kan., writes me that he will hold a sale on October 30. About 40 head will be sold. Mr. Poe breeds cattle of a very high quality and prospective buyers will do well to bear this sale in mind.

The catalog of the Kansas State Fair to be held at Hutchinson this year contains 160 pages and is the largest and best illustrated of any catalog the association has ever issued. It is being mailed out free to all who make request. Sec. Al Sponsler says the inquiry from livestock men expecting to exhibit this year is the largest it has ever been at this season of the year. Many new features have been added and it is expected to make the state fair better and larger than it has ever been. The big grandstand has been completed and will seat 12,600 people.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON, Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

In 1928 there were 40,491 Guernseys registered in the United States of which 26,281 were bulls. There were 34,137 transfers. Both the number of transfers and the number of registrations were high points for the Guernsey breed.

Because of the big wheat crop that is being harvested and the probability of its being cheaper than usual, there is considerable discussion among hog raisers of its value as hog feed compared with corn. It is claimed that if it is cracked or ground course the feeding value is enhanced about 20 per cent.

D. M. Thompson, Eskridge, is a Wa-bansee county Duroc breeder, who develops a fine lot of boars every summer in time for the fall trade. His 1929 crop of pigs is not large, about 40 head, but they are the best I have seen so far this year. His herd boar, King Scissors 3rd, by Gladfeiter's great boar, Top Scissors, is a worthy son of his sire and is the sire of Mr. Thompson's spring crop of pigs. His advertisement will start with the fair number, September 7.

A. F. Turner of the extension department at Manhattan, is authority for the information that there are now 73 Farm Bureaus in Kansas and that Riley county is the banner county in membership and that there are 648 boys and girls in that county en-

rolled in 4-H club work. Mitchell county is a five wire county in 4-H club work as is also Norton county. It is only a matter of a short time until every county in the state will be organized. Because of the splendid work of the Farm Bureau it is growing in popularity among farmers and stock raisers.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, breeder of black Poland Chinas, and his brothers are extensive farmers and are farming over 400 acres this season. Clarence is the black Poland breeder who advertises in Kansas Farmer regularly every season when he has anything to sell. He is a very painstaking breeder and this spring is developing a fine lot of early spring boars for the fall trade. He will start his advertisement in the fair number, which will be out September 7.

Many farm buildings have been erected this season and many more have been modeled, but the finest granary in northern Kansas is just being completed on the Fred Smith farm in Jewell county. It is a double granary and the capacity is 5,000 bushels of grain. There is an enclosed driveway and the floor is of tile covered with concrete and it has a shingle roof and is modern as any granary could be. Each section is 12 by 24 feet and the sides are double thick with house lap-siding.

Achenbach Bros., Washington, known all over the country for more than a quarter of a century as breeders of Polled Short-horns, have 80 breeding cattle on the farm adjoining Washington, at the present time, and must reduce the herd and to do so are offering 25 pure Scotch females, cows and heifers, and they are right in every way and sold that way. For years Achenbachs have used nothing but the best in Polled Shorthorn bulls and the cattle they offer are splendid cattle in every respect, and sold only because the illness of George Achenbach is putting too much of a burden on John, and if you know anything about the Achenbach herd you know that the herd has always been under the direct management of these two well known Shorthorn breeders. Write them for prices and descriptions. They are being priced at a very moderate advance above market prices. It is surely an opportunity for anyone wanting the best of cattle from a well known herd.

### Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle: Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas. Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan. Oct. 10—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska. Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center. Nov. 3—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager. Nov. 19—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager. Hereford Cattle: Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan. Holstein Cattle: Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Assn. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager. Jersey Cattle: Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan. Duroc Hogs: Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan. Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

### JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bull Calves For Sale from cows with proven production. We make special price delivered to your station on two months old calves. Sedalia Jersey Farm, S. G. Monsees, Sedalia, Missouri

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

27 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS For Sale. Heifers bred to freshen this fall. A few registered heifers, registered bulls. Good size, well marked, 95 head in our herd. FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

30 Choice Fall Gilts Either bred or open. Also a fine lot of spring pigs in pairs or trios not related. An old established herd. Address JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kansas.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

DANDY SPOTTED POLAND BOARS of service age at \$30 and up. Also spring boars and bred gilts. Located in Crawford Co. Drive over or write WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

HUSKY FALL BOARS Ready for service, immuned and shipped on approval. C. O. D. Sired by Nebraska champion 1928. Have gilts for fall farrow to place on produce payment plan to reliable parties. No money required. ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

### Spring Boars and Gilts

Weighing up to 150 lbs. Also 4 show type boars. Will deliver 50 miles free by truck. Phone 51 F 22, Grantville. LLOYD COLE, Rt. 3, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

### DUROC HOGS

Shipped on Approval Reg. Immuned. Gilts bred to Big Prospect, State Fair's Prize Winning boar. Sire of easy feeding heavy boned Durocs. Also service boars. W. R. Huston, Americas, Ks.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer \$7.00 per single column inch each insertion. Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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If you could see a fly leave a germ on your child's hand as she sits at breakfast, you'd drive down and buy a can of Flit and the handy sprayer before you finished your coffee. If you could see a germ of malaria getting into your child's blood from the sting of a mosquito as she sits reading near you, there'd be no more insects in your home ever again! These things happen—the government tells you so.

The U. S. Public Health Service says, "Thousands die every year from diseases carried by flies." The Pennsylvania Board of Health says, "The fly is a Messenger of Death."

Don't wait for sickness to prove this to you! It's so easy to be safe now, as well as comfortable, with Flit on sale everywhere and the sprayer so easy to use. Modern farmers don't stand for insects in their homes. Anything that flies, dies, when you float a Flit fog in a room with doors and windows closed. Spray Flit into the cracks and crannies, and all the crawlers are dead—and their eggs, too. No more filthy roaches, ants, bed bugs—all gone. Also kills moths. Comfortable—modern—safe—part of your correct farming practice.

And if you want to be comfortable outdoors, Flit keeps insects away for several hours when sprayed around the porch, or on your clothes. Take Flit along when hunting or fishing! Don't be without Flit any longer. Bugs are not only a nuisance. They threaten your family's life!

Get the yellow can with the black band—today.

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